

Law Enforcement News

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Customs eyes efficiency in leaner budget

By Jennifer Browdy

Automation and selectivity seem to be the bywords for the 1980s at the U.S. Customs Service, with saving money the overall goal.

Treasury Department budget officer Bill Heffelfinger said the Customs budget proposal for fiscal year 1985 calls for a bottom-line figure of \$602.4 million, with 12,369 positions, which represents a reduction from the 1984 level of \$625.9 million and 13,323 positions.

But the loss of \$23 million and nearly 1,000 employees will have "minimal impact" on the Customs Service's law enforcement efforts, according to John Mangels, director of operations at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The number of patrol officers and agents is not being reduced, and the loss of inspectors will be covered by greater selectivity," he said. "We expect to get nearly the same enforcement."

The trend toward selectivity is one that started in the early 1980s, when Customs authorized its district directors to examine fewer incoming import shipments. Before 1980, at least one package of every invoice and one of every 10 packages of imported merchandise had to be opened and examined. In 1981, with imports at \$245.9 billion, this requirement slowed cargo handling to a crawl, and became

too costly to maintain.

To compensate for reductions in personnel, the Customs Service has invested heavily in equipment, Mangels said. The purchase of still more equipment is budgeted for fiscal 1985, including an automated commercial system, worth \$8.8 million, that will permit computerized data entry and processing; an integrated data commercial network for \$2.5 million, and equipment to enhance Customs officials' radio voice privacy, budgeted at \$5 million.

Aside from \$15.7 million in mandatory salary and cost-of-living increases, the other items on the Customs budget represent significant cuts, however.

Customs plans to eliminate two of its regions, possibly those based in Boston and New Orleans. Its other regional and district offices would be realigned and consolidated, increasing automation, centralization and administrative efficiency in order to realize a projected savings of \$8.1 million and 231 positions.

By increasing inspection and control selectivity, the department hopes to save \$14.7 million and cut 415 positions. About \$5 million would be saved by more narrowly focusing the efforts of Operation Exodus, a program that intercepts illegal shipments of strategic goods to hostile countries.

Customs has requested that

Congress amend the Airport and Airway Development Act to put the burden of funding inspections on Sundays and holidays on the backs of the air carriers. It has also asked the Defense Department to pick up the \$11 million tab for Customs air operations and maintenance.

Cutting the number of locations where full appraisals are performed from 65 to 35 would save \$7.4 million and cut 21 positions. Customs is also planning to revise vessel reporting requirements for marine officers, saving \$1.5 million and 42 positions, and to spend less for maintenance of its vessels by disposing of some of the older ships, saving \$600,000 and 25 positions. Another \$900,000 would be saved by consolidating and realigning the laboratories for international affairs.

Why the push for savings? Mangels said that what looks like cutbacks is really increased efficiency due to automation. It is characteristic of the Treasury Department, he said, "to pay extra attention to getting a full dollar's worth out of every dollar spent."

But will the Customs Service be able to fulfill its law enforcement duties satisfactorily with less money and fewer employees?

A report in The Miami Herald last month said Customs agents

Continued on Page 8

Justice Department seeks increase of \$229 million

While some Federal law enforcement agencies are feeling the effects of a fiscal crunch, most Justice Department agencies would grow fatter under the Reagan Administration's fiscal 1985 budget proposal.

The proposed Justice Department budget of \$3.67 billion for the fiscal year beginning October 1 represents an increase of 6.6 percent, or \$229 million, over the 1984 figure. It calls for the equivalent of 1,725 new positions, up 2.9 percent to a record 60,473.

Efforts to alleviate prison overcrowding figure high on the Justice Department's wish list for 1985. The proposed budget includes \$75 million for the expansion and modernization of prisons, \$33.1 million of which would be used to construct a 500-bed medium-security Federal correctional institution at an undetermined site in the Northeast. The rest of the money would be used to construct housing units at

seven existing Federal prisons, adding 758 beds; to convert the penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kans., and Atlanta to smaller, more modern institutions; to make capital improvements at existing Federal facilities, and to plan and acquire a site for a 500-bed medium-security Federal prison in the Southeast.

Another \$65 million is being sought by the Justice Department for technological improvements in various agencies. The Administration wants to expand the Federal Bureau of Investigation's field office information management system to the western region and to the remaining FBI field offices not supported by the system. It also wants to start a \$10-million criminal enforcement research and development initiative at the FBI, and to improve the Drug Enforcement Administration's enforcement and intelligence information

Continued on Page 8

Milwaukee power play:

Breier on the ropes

Milwaukee Police Chief Harold Breier, who for 20 years has wielded absolute authority over his department, seems to be fighting one of the very few losing battles of his professional life. Despite his vehement protests, the

Wisconsin Legislature may soon pass on to the Governor a law requiring Milwaukee's police chief to share some of his power with the city's Fire and Police Commission.

The proposed bill would give the Fire and Police Commission the power to set policy, make and suspend rules, and give directives to the fire chief and the police chief. The city's Common Council would have the power to suspend any rules promulgated by the commission, and the mayor would have the power to suspend any directives ordered by the commission.

Doug Haselow, Milwaukee's legislative coordinator, said the measure attempts to clarify a bill passed in 1979 that gave the Fire and Police Commission the power to suspend rules and replace them with rules of a broader scope. Chief Breier took the commission

Continued on Page 8

Miami braces for violence as cop's shooting trial nears an end

The trial of a Miami police officer accused of manslaughter in the 1982 shooting of a black youth has the city teetering on the verge of another bout of racial violence, and police officials, religious leaders and members of the Miami Dolphins football team are working to prevent — and prepare for — that possibility.

When Nevell Johnson Jr. was fatally shot at a video arcade by Luis Alvarez, a 24-year-old police officer, the incident touched off three days of riots, during which police shot and killed an alleged looter.

Alvarez's manslaughter trial is nearing the end as it goes into a third month, and Willie Sims, head of the Dade County Community Relations Board, said feelings in the city's black community are at a fever-pitch. He quoted a young black man as saying, "The bottom line is this: If justice doesn't prevail, [we'll] kill



Suspended Miami police officer Luis Alvarez (l.) shows his defense attorney, Roy Black, how he held his gun near the head of Nevell Johnson during the video arcade incident.

Wide World Photo



Breier

The Milwaukee Journal

Continued on Page 8

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Armed robberies are rising sharply in Manchester, where eight have been committed so far this year, compared to nine in all of 1983. Police in Manchester and Hartford are speculating that the increase could be the result of a crackdown on armed robberies in Hartford. Of the eight robberies, three were committed at the same gas station within a 24-hour period and were apparently unrelated, police said. No suspects have been arrested in the robberies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Major crimes reported in Washington dropped 12 percent in 1983, marking 19 consecutive months of decline in reported crime, according to Police Chief Maurice T. Turner Jr. There were 57,779 major crimes reported in the District last year, down from 65,692 reported in 1982. The 1983 total was the lowest since 1979, according to police records. Turner credited the drop in crime to steadily improving cooperation between the public and police and more aggressive police work, particularly by specialized units.

MASSACHUSETTS — The Coast Guard's practice of sending armed men to board vessels in random drug searches is angering Boston fishermen, but officials say the policy has helped cut down on smuggling. Rear Adm. Richard Bauman, commander of Coast Guard District 1, said Coast Guard crews armed with .45-caliber pistols and shotguns seized five boats last year bearing an estimated 29,000 pounds of marijuana. He estimated that the Coast Guard is stopping about 30 percent of the drugs coming into New England by ship.

NEW JERSEY — Trenton city officials are cutting back on police officers in order to balance the municipal budget. The city has proposed that all seven Trenton Housing Authority patrolmen and 18 civilian employees be furloughed to help offset a projected budget shortfall. The city administration has also called for reducing the number of superior officers in the police division by attrition, not to save money, but to trim a top-heavy police administration, city officials said.

NEW YORK — Hispanics in the Buffalo area are being offered a special class to help them prepare for an upcoming police Civil Service examination. The class is being arranged by Image, a national Hispanic organization, in an attempt to combat high Hispanic unemployment in the area.

Erie County officials have proposed that the county establish a system under which 19 local towns and cities would lend their police manpower to other Erie

County municipalities facing emergencies. The plan might feature provisions similar to those in the county's mutual aid snow removal plan, which requires the municipality receiving aid to pay the associated costs.

Reported major crime in New York City fell by 9 percent last year, with almost every police precinct registering declines, according to police department figures. The decrease marked the second consecutive annual decline in reported felonies. The most dramatic decreases for 1983 were in robberies, burglaries and auto thefts, three of the eight categories that have been the targets of intensive police efforts in recent years. There were 550,229 reported felonies in the city last year, compared with 604,973 in 1982 and 637,451 in 1981. In 1983, the police made 106,271 felony arrests and cleared 16.1 percent of those cases.

Southeast

FLORIDA — The Florida Highway Patrol's 70th recruit class, which began February 6, is more than half minorities and females. The class's breakdown shows 27 white males, 15 black males, 11 white females, 6 black females and one Hispanic female.

A Pinellas County deputy charged with drunken driving has been demoted by Sheriff Gerry Coleman after a policy compliance investigation found that John Seebach, 41, violated department rules and brought the department into "disrepute" by driving a department vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. Coleman demoted Seebach, a lieutenant since December, to sergeant, suspended him for two weeks without pay and put him on probation for a year.

GEORGIA — A five-year-old lawsuit by inmates at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary has been resolved by a consent decree requiring the facility to create a 30-bed acute psychiatric hospital. The order, signed by U.S. District Judge Ernest Tidwell, also stipulates that each inmate should be allowed three cubic feet of legal material in his cell, and calls for seminars on how to maintain a "positive mental attitude" while in solitary.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Serious crime dropped slightly in Charleston in 1983, but arrests were up, according to police statistics. The police crime report indicated a decrease in rape, robberies, break-ins and auto thefts, but showed an increase in assault, theft and arson. Murders for the city remained steady at 12. The total number of arrests for all crimes jumped from 6,148 to 6,835 between 1982 and

1983.

VIRGINIA — Fairfax County Supervisor Nancy Falck has proposed an unorthodox method of fighting drunken driving. She wants to identify people convicted of driving under the influence by placing stickers on their cars that would warn other motorists of the driver's record. Her proposal is modeled after a program recently begun in Texas, where Judge Thomas R. Culver III has ordered 18 offenders to place bumper stickers on their cars saying: "The owner of this vehicle is on probation in the County Court of Law of Fort Bend County, Texas, for driving while intoxicated. Report unsafe driving to Adult Probation Department, Richmond, Texas."

A Federal jury vindicated a Fairfax County police officer by denying monetary damages to the family of a man fatally shot by the officer in August 1982. John Kirk, a six-year veteran of the police department, testified during the trial that he shot Marwan Abosbitan in self-defense when Abosbitan pulled a gun on him. Kirk was off-duty at the time of the shooting.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — A Federal appellate panel has affirmed a lower court ruling that a Federal Bureau of Investigation informant did not have a constitutional duty to prevent a killing he knew was about to take place. The decision was made in connection with a lawsuit filed by the family of Jeff Beard, 22, who was killed in 1972 near Gary, Ind. Beard's relatives brought suit against FBI informant William O'Neal, whose testimony resulted in the conviction of former Chicago police sergeant Stanley Robinson for violating the civil rights of Beard and another man by killing them. O'Neal accompanied Robinson on the night Beard was abducted and killed, and Beard's relatives said the informant's failure to prevent the murder was a violation of Beard's constitutional rights. The panel said O'Neal's failure to try to protect Beard might be considered "monstrous" but it did not violate the due process clause of the Constitution.

KENTUCKY — Governor Martha Layne Collins will let a bill banning local gun-control ordinances become law without her signature. The measure passed both houses of the state General Assembly by overwhelming margins, though it had been criticized by several of the state's major newspapers.

MICHIGAN — A Detroit man has been added to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." Samuel Marks Humphrey, 34, is being sought in the murder of a Detroit resident who was shot during a robbery in his home in

March 1977. Humphrey is also wanted in connection with two 1983 bank robberies, and for a 1982 armed robbery in San Diego. The FBI said Humphrey, reportedly a heavy drug user, is a 6-foot-3, 175-pound black male with black hair and brown eyes. He is believed to drive rented or leased cars and has been previously employed as a meat cutter.

Detroit has regained the dubious distinction of leading the nation in murders, according to a report in The Detroit Free Press. The city experienced a 13 percent increase in murders in 1983, for a total of 581. Detroit's homicide rate in 1983 was the highest of the nation's 10 large cities and was twice that of Philadelphia, a city with 500,000 more people but with only 312 murders last year.

Plains States

MISSOURI — The St. Louis County Police Department will be increased by two pairs of legs this year: a German Shepherd or Labrador retriever trained to assist county police in searching for narcotics, searching crime scenes and tracking missing persons. One county officer will be assigned to help train the dog, and the dog will live at that officer's house. The department estimated that the dog's annual cost would be about \$600.

MINNESOTA — The City of Anoka has reached a final settlement with seven police officers who were appealing disciplinary actions taken against them for involvement in a bachelor party last August. Two of the officers who were fired last September for their involvement in the stag party have been rehired but demoted from sergeant to patrolman. A third officer has been allowed to resign. Four other officers continue to seek damages of \$300,000 each from the city, though they have withdrawn as plaintiffs in a suit that charges Anoka officials with disclosing confidential information about them to unauthorized people.

Southwest

ARIZONA — Members of the Arizona State Legislature are pushing legislation designed to cut abuse of wives and children in the home. One measure would allow first-time offenders to enter rehabilitation programs instead of serving prison sentences. Other proposals would require police to arrest suspects rather than warn them, broaden the legal definition of "domestic

violence" and increase a domestic violence and child abuse fund surcharge on divorce petitions to \$12 from \$6.

NEW MEXICO — New Mexico is the most dangerous state to drive in, according to recently released traffic statistics for 1983. Two years ago, New Mexico led the nation in the number of fatalities per 100 million miles traveled, posting a 4.9 traffic-death rate compared with the 1982 national average of 2.93. In 1983 the state was still in the forefront, with a total of 532 people dying in traffic accidents. State officials said the state's inordinately high traffic-related death rate might be caused by its lack of mass transportation, and because most of its highways are rural two-lane roads.

TEXAS — Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown made two terminally ill children honorary police officers at a special ceremony February 27. The children were visiting Houston from Boston, Mass., to fulfill their wish to attend the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo. They received a police escort from their hotel to police headquarters and special police badges.

Far West

ALASKA — The worst mass-murderer in Alaska's history was sentenced to 461 years in prison and a life sentence after he confessed to killing 17 women over a 10-year period. Robert Hansen, 44, also admitted to committing 30 rapes over several years, authorities said. Though Hansen confessed to killing 17 women, he was charged only in the deaths of four of them, since only four bodies had been found. Two bodies were found by hitchhikers and two others were found after being unearthed by bears. Most of the victims were prostitutes, and most were shot to death.

CALIFORNIA — A proposed anti-crime initiative has fallen short of the number of signatures required to place it on the November ballot, according to the measure's principal law enforcement backers, the Los Angeles District Attorney's office and L.A. County Sheriff Sherman Block. The initiative would have allowed convictions in most felony cases if only 10 of 12 jurors concurred. It would have also given judges, rather than the attorneys, control over the process of questioning prospective jurors, and would have repealed a ruling by the California Supreme Court that held that defendants indicted by grand juries are also entitled to preliminary hearings before they could be made to stand trial.

DoJ goes to bat for white Birmingham officers

A group of ten white firefighters and police officers who last year filed a reverse discrimination suit against the City of Birmingham, Ala., gained a powerful ally when the Justice Department intervened on their behalf in Federal District Court on March 4.

The employees, all men, charged that they had been denied promotions because they were white. The police also charged that they had suffered discrimination on the basis of sex.

At issue is an affirmative action plan approved by both a Federal court and the Reagan Administration in 1981. The plan had been developed in response to a 1975 action against the city, in which the Justice Department claimed that there was a pervasive "pattern and practice" of illegal job discrimination against blacks and women.

After a long trial, the Justice Department helped negotiate the consent decree, which set forth an extensive plan of numerical goals for the hiring and promotion of blacks and women. The consent decree gained the force of law when it was approved in Federal District Court by Judge Sam C. Pointer Jr. in August 1981.

Raymond P. Fitzpatrick Jr., the attorney for the ten white employees, said his case rests on the belief that "all public employees should be entitled to be considered for hiring and promotion on the basis of merit and qualifications, not on the basis of race."

"The city has been endeavoring to fill 50 percent of its vacancies with blacks simply on the basis of race," he said. "I should think the blacks themselves would want to be chosen on the basis of merit, not race."

In Birmingham, blacks account



Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds

for 54 percent of the population, 19 percent of the police and 13 percent of the firefighters. In 1981, when the consent decree was adopted, 13 percent of the police and 9 percent of the firefighters were black, according to city officials.

James K. Baker, the Birmingham city attorney, said the city plans to "assertively defend the decree."

"Unless somebody changes the law on us, the case shouldn't be hard to win," he said. "There have been a plethora of cases affirming affirmative action in the court, right up to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Baker said that although the Justice Department has sided with white city employees before in reverse discrimination cases, notably in Boston, New Orleans, Memphis and Detroit, this was the first time the department had "made a firm, signed commitment to end discrimination and then turned around and said, 'No, we're going to attack.'"

Birmingham Mayor Richard



Birmingham Mayor Richard Arrington

Arrington Jr., the city's first black mayor, said in a statement: "I am greatly disappointed at the position of the Justice Department, which is changing sides on a decree that it helped fashion. The Reagan Administration is joining the rather persistent attacks to undermine or completely undo our decree. They have reneged."

White firefighters and police have repeatedly tried to block enforcement of the decree. Judge Pointer denied their request for a preliminary injunction and his action was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit.

The Justice Department said in Federal District Court that it had intervened in the case because the court had invited the Government to express its views. William Bradford Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the department was still investigating the employees' allegations and did not yet know if the allegations were true.

But, Reynolds said, "If there is an allegation of discrimination, the Government's responsibility under the law is to come in and say we're against discrimination on account of race. We always side with those people who claim they have suffered discrimination on account of race."

Sgt. James L. Sims, president of the Birmingham Fraternal Order of Police, said the FOP is supporting the white employees.

"Our main contention is not the consent decree itself," he said, "but how it has been applied."

Sims said that white officers who scored higher on hiring and promotion exams were passed over in favor of lower-scoring blacks in order to meet numerical quotas.

"There's nothing wrong with black supervisors," Sims said, "but we feel the most qualified

Cincinnati PD challenges figures on civilianization

City officials in Cincinnati have asked a consultant to recheck his facts and figures before submitting a finalized version of a report that calls for civilianizing the city's police force.

The draft version of the report recommended that 90 uniformed officers be replaced by civilians who could perform certain duties, such as fingerprinting and serving as expert witnesses. The officers would be replaced by a process of attrition.

The city's police department did not take kindly to the recommendations. "We can't afford to lose any officers," said Elmer Dunaway, president of the local Fraternal Order of Police.

Assistant safety director David Rager said the city has sent the draft report back to the consulting firm, Palmer Lowe Associates. "We found errors in the statistics and the analysis," Rager said. "I think the number of officers who might be replaced will be reduced in the final

report."

Rager said the consultant included in the 90 officers to be replaced 15 officers who provide security for the county court, and eight officers who run the impoundment lot operation.

"We tried to get the county sheriff's office to take over the courtroom security three years ago," Rager said, "and the judges said they would prefer city officers. It was also felt that city officers should run the impoundment lot to provide a chain of evidence. Palmer Lowe didn't take this into account."

Rager said the idea of civilianizing the police department by attrition rather than layoffs is a good one, especially since the median age of the force has been rising in recent years.

According to Rager, city officials are reserving judgment on the report's recommendations until a final draft is presented, which should be in mid-April.

The price of porn:

Smut study at issue

Do centerfold girls lead to juvenile violence?

Last December the Justice Department decided to find out, awarding a grant of \$798,531 to American University in Washington, D.C., for a study to determine whether sexually explicit materials can be linked to violence by juveniles.

Recently, however, an internal memorandum surfaced, suggesting that the two-year study could be conducted for a mere \$60,000.

The study had been approved without bidding by Alfred S. Regnery, administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It will be conducted by Judith Reisman, a researcher who was hired by American University after it had received tentative approval of the grant.

The study will include an investigation of sexuality literature and data from sexually explicit material. Reisman plans to assess the role pornography plays in juvenile delinquency, sexual

abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

However, Pamela Swain, director of research, evaluation and program development for OJJDP, argued in the office memo that the project "can be accomplished in a much shorter time period and at a considerably reduced cost to the Federal Government."

The memo, which was obtained by the Associated Press from an unidentified source, concluded, "It appears we would be paying for the establishment of an office in order to obtain an assessment of what is known about the relationship of sexual exploitation to juvenile delinquency."

OJJDP administrator Regnery contended that Swain's memo, written in August of last year, was based on a preliminary grant proposal that was subsequently rewritten.

"If we could do it for \$60,000, believe me, we would," Regnery said. "I'm not looking for ways to spend 10 times that much money."



Cursing the darkness

A Phoenix police officer directs traffic at a blacked-out, but still busy, intersection February 29, after a power failure hit parts of six Western states. The blackout was said to have been caused by the failure of two major power transmission lines in northern California. Wide World Photo

People and Places

McGruff gets a new byte

In what was described as "an excellent example of cooperation between the private sector and government," a computerized Crime Prevention Center was established last month in Washington, D.C.

According to assistant attorney general Lois H. Herrington, the center will be operated by the National Crime Prevention Council, the organization that administers the national "Take A Bite Out of Crime" campaign, featuring McGruff the Crime Dog.

The new computer facilities at the center will allow it to respond quickly to requests from police departments and citizens groups for the latest information on effective crime prevention programs, a Justice Department announcement noted.

The center received about \$180,000 in funding from the Justice Department's Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS), the Florence V. Burden Foundation, the Hyde & Watson Foundation, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, and the Digital Equipment Corporation.

"The council is perhaps the largest repository in the country of information on local crime prevention programs, such as Neighborhood Watch," Herrington said. "With computerization, it will be able to distill, sort and disseminate program information swiftly and efficiently."

The center plans to categorize its information about crime prevention programs by area, topic and name of contact person.

Fla. deputies face probe

A report by the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times claiming that 25 of the Pasco County Sheriff's Department's 195 deputies have arrest records has spurred a major investigation of that department.

According to the newspaper report, many of the deputies were hired without a thorough background investigation, which is required by state law. More than half of the 25 deputies with records did not tell the truth about their backgrounds when

they were hired, the newspaper claimed.

Sheriff John M. Short, himself the subject of a state investigation into his private financial dealings and his handling of a controversial undercover operation, has circulated affidavit forms asking deputies to list all prior arrests and state the answers they gave to questions about their backgrounds when hired. The affidavits were returned to Short, who has refused to disclose their contents to reporters.

Short has fired three deputies in response to the flap. Two of them had undergone background investigations before they were hired, but the investigations failed to disclose prior arrests. One deputy's driver's license had been suspended twice before he was hired, and another had been convicted of petty theft. A third deputy's arrest record was disclosed to the department before he was hired, but he was given a badge anyway.

Short said he is improving hiring practices, but gave no details.

Tip of the hat to Explorers

An Explorer Appreciation Day was held at the Baltimore police headquarters on February 25 to honor the 170 youngsters who make up the city's nine Explorer posts.

Police Commissioner Frank J. Battaglia praised the Explorers in a formal but short graduation-type ceremony that included a Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent as the keynote speaker. Battaglia said the scouts have been responsible for recruiting some 42,000 homeowners throughout the city for the Neighborhood Block Watch program. The Explorers were also thanked for assisting in crowd and traffic control at the City Fair, maintaining security at special sports functions and watching out for purse snatchers and pickpockets at the fair.

Lieut. Charles Codd, who organized the first Explorer post in the Northeastern Police District 14 years ago, said the work the Explorers have given the department is beyond measure.

"They've put in 29,000 hours, all volunteer, to this agency," Codd said. "You can't put a price tag on that and you can't imagine what it means to this agency."

Most of the young men and



Sky-high drama

In the photo at left, an unidentified gunman clings to a sixth-floor window ledge at the Columbia Hotel in San Francisco on March 4, as tear gas pours from the window. A five-hour standoff with police ended with an exchange of shots, as the gunman was hit and fell from the window (photo right).

Wide World Photos

women are contemplating careers in law enforcement.

Sheriffs parley in DC

More than 250 sheriffs attended the annual National Sheriffs' Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues, held February 28 in Washington, D.C.

Based on a previous survey of sheriffs, the three topics chosen for the symposium were jails and overcrowding, providing law enforcement services with diminishing funding, and drugs and drug enforcement.

Thomas Finn, assistant executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association, said the symposium "stimulated a great deal of exchange of views among the participants. The information and opinions we gained will be used to develop the presentations and training programs for our national conference," he said.

The NSA conference will be held June 17-20 in Hartford, Conn.

from the Aliquippa, Pa., Police Department in the early morning hours, visibly intoxicated and pounding on the door of a gas station.

A police report charged that

Coon smacked one of the arresting officers in the face and told the officers that charges filed against him would not stick. The report said Coon was belligerent, shouted obscenities and threaten-



Solemnly swearing

Presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d raised his right hand to be sworn in before the start of confirmation hearings on his nomination to become Attorney General. The Senate Judiciary Committee gave Meese a thorough grilling, particularly on a number of personal financial matters.

Wide World Photo

What They Are Saying

'I should think the blacks themselves would want to be chosen on the basis of merit, not race.'

Raymond P. Fitzpatrick Jr., attorney for white police officers in Birmingham, who are charging the city with reverse discrimination (3:1).

Pa. sheriff gets busted

Pennsylvania Sheriff Eugene Coon was arrested February 29 and charged with public drunkenness and assaulting a police officer.

Coon, 53, was found by officers

ed to have the arresting officers fired.

He was placed in a cell, but attempted to escape when he asked to use a telephone. He was stopped by the officers and placed back in the cell.

Coon had come to national attention last year when he refused to implement foreclosures against the houses of several laid-off steelworkers.

Miami in Harms' way

Former Miami police chief Kenneth Harms, who was demoted to captain by city manager Howard Gary on January 27, has filed a \$2-million Federal lawsuit against the city.

Harms claims his civil rights were violated when he was fired during a 2:47 A.M. telephone call and was denied a hearing before the City Commission.

The suit, filed February 29, names the City of Miami, City Manager Gary, Mayor Maurice Ferre and City Commissioners J.L. Lummer and Miller Dawkins as defendants.

Harms was demoted after weeks of disagreement with Gary over a proposed reorganization of the Miami Police Department, which would require more officers to report to Harms directly. He has been on administrative leave since he was removed as police chief.

Molesters' data base

A less-than-savory function of the home computer has been noted by law enforcement officials who investigate child molesting cases.

According to a recent report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, child molesters are increasingly using home computers to chronicle their exploits, keep records of past and potential victims and communicate with one another.

For example, the report cited the case of a 57-year-old man from the Baltimore suburb of Catonsville, who was convicted of molesting 11 children since 1969. He was discovered to have a computer printout of the names, addresses and birth dates of two of his latest victims. In Chicago, a 28-year-old man accused of molesting six children had computerized the names, addresses and sexual activities of 165 youngsters, including references to photographs.

In Los Angeles, according to that city's police department, a man convicted of conspiracy to produce child pornography was found to have indexed on a computer thousands of pornographic materials.

Special agent Kenneth Lanning of the FBI attributed the use of computers by child molesters to

their desire to communicate with one another to keep a record of their doings.

Pedophiles "can't come to work the next day and tell just anybody" about their attraction to a child, Lanning said, "so they begin to link up with each other," using telephone lines to hook together their computers.

Reining in Buffalo cops

The new police commissioner of Buffalo, N.Y., says he is tightening up areas in the police department that had grown lax under the late Commissioner James B. Cunningham.

"I'm not making any drastic changes," said Commissioner John B. Myers, who was sworn in February 22 after serving briefly as acting commissioner. "I'm just getting the department back to basic compliance with the duties and requirements of police officers."

Myers said his predecessor had "let things slip" in such areas as dress and grooming codes and reporting procedures. Cunningham had also often departed from long-established chain of command procedures regarding transfers and promotions. Myers has ordered his officers to go through the proper chain of command when requesting transfers or promotions.

"Each commissioner has their own way of doing things," Myers said. "I'm just readjusting the department, not making any outright changes."



Finders keepers

Renee Jiminez (r.) and his aunt, Mary Verdugo, watch as Los Angeles police detective Dave Lovestead counts the \$10,000 that Jiminez found last October in a Hollywood restaurant. The police held the cash for the required 97 days, then turned it over to its finder.

Wide World Photo

OK searches of parolees

The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted new procedures that will allow Federal probation of-

ficers to conduct reasonable searches of certain Federal parolees for detection of drug use, and will also allow the seizure of any contraband, such as firearms or drugs.

Parole Commission chairman Benjamin F. Baer said parolees who have been released subject to

special drug after-care conditions will now be required to submit to reasonable searches of their persons for detection of drug abuse.

The searches would include examination of arms, legs and eyes, and would augment the standard urinalysis procedures.



Paws for thought

Washington state wildlife enforcement agents Ray Kahler (l.) and Dan Guy have their hands full with, well, hands. Bear paws, to be exact. The animal paws and claws were seized by the agents following an investigation into illegal bear hunting in the state's Olympic Peninsula region last month.

Wide World Photo

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Illinois study spots hazards of disturbance calls

Between 1972 and 1982, 22,704 Illinois police officers were assaulted in the line of duty, according to a new report from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

The 25-page report studies every known assault, battery and killing of police officers in Illinois during the 11-year period. By examining the exact circumstances of

each incident, the report hopes to alert officers to potentially dangerous situations.

According to the report, another 50 police officers were killed in the line of duty in the 11 years, 44 of them by felonious, as opposed to accidental means. Half of the 44 officers killed were from Chicago.

Nearly half of the 44 officers

murdered were investigating a felony, such as a robbery or burglary, when they were killed. Eight officers were killed during traffic stops, seven died while answering disturbance calls, five were ambushed, two were killed while handling prisoners and one died in the course of undercover activities.

Of the officers assaulted, ap-

proximately one-third were attacked while responding to disturbance calls, and another third were assaulted during felony investigations. About 83 percent of the officers assaulted were attacked with personal weapons, such as hands, fists and feet. Of the 44 officers killed, however, 40 were slain by firearms, 31 of them by hand-

guns.

The report found that police have been highly successful in clearing cases involving officers who were killed or assaulted, with the identity of a suspect determined in more than 9 out of every 10 cases. The clearance rates during the 11-year period were 93 percent for police killings and 92 percent for assaults against officers. The comparable clearance rates for civilian assaults and homicides during the same period were 77 and 68, respectively.

Despite the seemingly high numbers, the report found that assaults and killings of police officers statewide have generally decreased during the last decade. Assaults against police officers dropped by more than 26 percent from 1972, when 2,408 assaults were reported, to 1982, when 1,761 incidents were reported. Of the 11 years studied, 1975 had the highest number of assaults against police officers, with 2,587, and 1980 had the lowest, with 1,750.

During the same 11 years, assaults against the public increased 80 percent, from 74,431 cases in 1972 to 134,274 in 1982. Nevertheless, the report found, police officers in Illinois suffer a rate of assault that is more than 10 times greater than the rate for Illinois civilians.

Rand studies anti-drug programs

The prevention of adolescent drug use is the object of a Rand Corporation project that will design and implement a pilot program in two California schools this year. A grant of \$1.1 million has been provided for the project by the Hilton Foundation of Los Angeles.

The pilot program will be based on research documented in a 200-page Rand report called "Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use."

The report compared drug prevention programs to cigarette prevention programs, saying that "school-based programs have reduced the number of cigarette smokers by one-third to two-thirds, and may be similarly effective with drugs."

The highest priority should be given to developing and testing drug-prevention programs based on the anti-smoking model, which begins by identifying the message and arguments in favor of smoking or using drugs, the report says.

If the West Coast pilot programs are successful, the Hilton Foundation is hoping to initiate a major nationwide effort to prevent adolescent drug use.

Copies of the report are available through the Rand Corporation's publications department, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138.

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Where the freedom trail ends

Escaped Tennessee convict James Clegg found himself back in the arms of the law March 7, three weeks after he and four other inmates broke out of the Fort Pillow State Prison. Clegg's sole remaining cohort, Ronald Freeman, was shot earlier in the day after refusing to surrender to police. Officers from two states, Tennessee and North Carolina, conducted a house-to-house search in Marion, N.C., before finding Clegg. The escapee, whose freedom trail left one Tennessean dead and a North Carolina state trooper wounded, is seen at left being escorted to the McDowell County, N.C., courthouse by Sheriff Bobby Haynes. Above, North Carolina troopers stop motorists along Highway 70 during the massive manhunt for Clegg and Freeman.

Wide World Photos

Would-be assassins studied

A report by a panel of experts assembled to help the Secret Service identify potential Presidential assassins has recommended that the Service develop a training program to give agents a better understanding of mental health terminology and concepts.

The committee, headed by Dr. W. Walter Menninger of the Menninger Foundation, said 95 percent of those on the Secret Service's list of dangerous persons have histories of mental disorders or psychiatric treatment.

The Secret Service last year investigated about 4,000 individuals who came to the agency's attention as possible threats to the President, his family or to one of the various dignitaries entitled to Secret Service protection.

The committee's report, recently released by the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine, said that while many potential assassins are found to be mentally ill, the small number of Presidential assassinations makes it impossible to develop a scientifically reliable profile of likely attackers.

Generally, the report said, the characteristics of assassins are: having the purpose of killing the President, a feasible plan, the proximity or mobility to carry it out, a propensity for violent crime, possession or access to weapons and a preoccupation with



Doing what they do best, a Federal protective agent and a Manchester, N.H., police officer hustle a demonstrator away from the vicinity of a Mondale-for-President rally last month.

Wide World Photo

assassination.

The committee noted that only one of the 12 Presidential assailants in the country's history had been encountered by the Secret Service prior to the attack. Sara Jane Moore, who shot at but missed President Gerald R. Ford in San Francisco in 1975, had been judged not dangerous on the basis of a Secret Service interview the day before she attempted to assassinate Ford.

The committee's recommendations include more training for agents in the protective intelligence division on how to deal with the mentally ill, how best to elicit accurate information from them and how to protect themselves against potentially violent subjects.

But, the report said, "Secret Service agents themselves are the most experienced persons in judging the dangerousness of

potential assassins. They can look to mental health and behavioral scientists only to supplement, not to supplant, their own judgments, skills and resulting decisions."

Maine deputies seek better pay

Refusing to take no for an answer, eight Oxford County, Me., deputies demanded last month that the county commissioners add another \$100,000 to the county budget.

The additional funding would cover such things as better salaries, longevity pay, more manpower and lateral transfers.

The county commissioners have maintained that the 1984 budget is "locked in at this point."

Columbus chief leaning to one-man patrol cruisers

The biggest changes in a decade are afoot at the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, where Chief Dwight D. Joseph is planning to revamp the patrol division.

According to a report in The Columbus Dispatch, Joseph plans to eliminate most of the two-man cruisers in favor of one-man patrols, and use the extra manpower to staff a fourth work shift.

The new shift would put about 20 more officers in cruisers between the peak crime hours of 6 P.M. and 4 A.M.

Joseph also plans to redistrict the city, dividing two precincts into four, in an effort to cut police response time.

Joseph said he hopes the plan

will allow officers to spend 35 percent of their time on public service calls, a higher percentage than at present.

A department spokesman, Capt. Henry McCormick, said the object of the plan is to provide better service to the public and to equalize the workload among the officers.

McCormick said that "as usual with a new idea, there has been some skepticism" from the rank and file. "But the more they understand it, the more favorably they react," he said. He said the response from Columbus city officials has been positive.

The proposed changes could start in June, Joseph said.

Curbing erosion:

Mass. gets crime bill

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis has handed the State Legislature an omnibus anti-crime package that calls for tougher sentencing, tighter parole rules and the near-elimination of suspended sentences for crimes against people.

The bill is intended to restore the people's confidence in the state criminal justice system — confidence that, according to one Dukakis aide, has been "steadily eroding."

Specifically, the bill calls for classes and gradations of crimes

and sets up sentencing guidelines that judges must adhere to unless they provide written justification for acting otherwise.

It would extend incarceration periods for repeat offenders and violent criminals, and would set new guidelines for parole, requiring most inmates to serve at least 60 to 70 percent of their sentences. The bill would emphasize restitution and intensive probation as sentencing alternatives where appropriate, and it would make the terms of the parole board concurrent with that

Continued on Page 16

Customs opts for efficiency over manpower

Continued from Page 1

in Florida have been complaining of inadequate funding and equipment for months. The Herald said that a fourth of the patrol fleet in the Miami district was out of service because there were no funds for routine maintenance or essential repairs. "Boats are dry-docked, cars are broken down and have bald tires, and badly needed radios have not been installed," the report said.

William Mason, assistant regional commissioner for the Southeast region, admitted that there had been a shortage of funds in 1984. But he said Customs Commissioner William Von Raab had supplemented the budget and the agency's law enforcement ef-

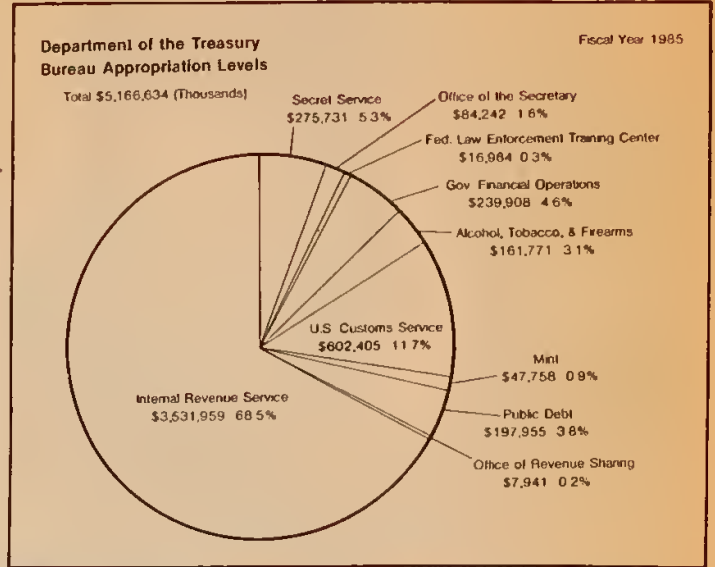
forts "had not been affected."

Mason was not ruffled by the prospect of less funding in 1985. "I think we'll have a big enough budget to maintain our current law enforcement posture down here," he said.

Whether Congress will agree with that assessment remains to be seen. In 1982 the Reagan Administration proposed to reduce the Customs Service budget by about \$20 million, and Congress would have no part of it, instead keeping the Customs budget at its 1981 level. There have already been discontented rumblings among lawmakers about the Treasury Department's proposed cutbacks.

Senator Paula Hawkins, a Florida Republican, has expressed outrage over the lack of funds for the law enforcement program in her state.

And Representative Glenn English, a Democrat from Oklahoma, has taken Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to task for cutting back on law enforcement funding while including a \$18.5-million increase in his office account budget request, the money to be spent on remodeling a Treasury Department annex. "It appears that the Secretary is more interested in new plumbing, carpeting and drapes than he is in the war on drugs," English said.



...While DOJ eyes both

Continued from Page 1

support systems. Under the 1985 budget proposal, the National Crime Information Center would be redesigned and a new department-wide telecommunications network would be established.

Enforcement efforts in specific categories have been targeted for increased funding under the proposed budget. The department has allotted \$6 million for expansion of the Regional Drug Task Force efforts in Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The FBI's organized crime program would be increased by 315 positions and

\$12.3 million, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service is slated for an additional thousand positions and \$43.6 million, to be used for Border Patrol programs and a detention and deportation program.

The only cuts in the budget from 1984 levels are:

¶ Elimination of grants distributed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, totalling \$67.6 million and 22 positions;

¶ A \$2.5-million reduction in the budget of the National Institute of Corrections, which funds an educational and vocational grant pro-

gram for prison inmates;

¶ A reduction of 191 positions and \$7.1 million from the FBI's white-collar crime program, although the Administration maintains that even with these cuts the program would still stand \$24.8 million and 161 positions over the 1983 level;

¶ A large reduction in Organized Crime Drug Enforcement programs, which would be reduced by 97 percent from 1984 levels. Department spokesmen say that money is just being redistributed to other Justice Department agencies.

— J.B.

Seesaw testimony marks trial of Miami cop in arcade shooting

Continued from Page 1

this person, blow this up." Sims said many blacks feel no justice can come from the all-white jury in the Alvarez case.

The prosecutors are trying to prove that the shooting was an accident that grew out of a series of procedural mistakes by the officer, who had been in the field only 18 months at the time of the shooting. The defense has maintained that shooting was an act of self-defense.

Former Boston Police Commissioner Robert di Grazia, who now runs a litigation consulting firm, has testified that Alvarez properly employed deadly force. "The weapon was there," di Grazia testified. "The officer knew the weapon was there. The man was jerking toward the gun. There was an imminent danger to his life and to others."

Alvarez himself testified on March 7 that he used his gun in self defense. He told the court he

approached Johnson after noticing a bulge under his sweater as he leaned over a video game at the arcade. Alvarez said he asked Johnson what the bulge was and was told it was a gun. At that point, he said, he pulled his service revolver and held it vertically beside the victim's head with the warning "Don't move." But, Alvarez testified, Johnson did move, apparently twisting for his gun, and the officer pulled his trigger first.

Alvarez admitted to some confusion at the time of the shooting. He testified that he was not sure if the victim had fired his gun or not. "I didn't know if we had fired simultaneously," he said. "I don't know if it was his shot or mine."

But he has adamantly maintained that he used his weapon in self-defense. "Mr. Johnson didn't turn to surrender," Alvarez said. "If he would have turned to surrender, believe me, I would not

have fired."

Other witnesses have offered testimony that seems to clash with Alvarez's. Pamela J. Smith, a bloodstain pattern expert for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, testified that photographs of the blood spatters indicate that the victim fell face down, with no indication of a sudden turn to reach for a gun.

Alvarez's partner, Officer Louis Cruz, a rookie who had been in the field two weeks at the time of the shooting, testified that although Johnson did turn suddenly, he never reached for a gun. Johnson's podiatrist testified that the victim wore corrective shoes that would have made it difficult for him to spin around quickly.

Alvarez, a Cuban refugee who arrived in Miami in 1967, has been suspended from duty since the incident.

Milwaukee's Breier is on the political hot seat again

Continued from Page 1

to court on that matter, charging that the commission did not have the authority to expand the scope of a rule, and the Circuit Court sided with the chief. Haselow said the present bill is an attempt to make clear for once and all the extent of the Fire and Police Commission's power.

Rep. Spencer Coggs, who wrote the new measure along with Rep. Thomas Crawford, said the Fire and Police Commission should have more power over rulemaking so that a "system of checks and balances keeps everyone who is working for the public accountable to the public."

Haselow said the bill is expected to be passed by the Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Anthony S. Earl. But in the meantime, it has stirred considerable debate, at the center of which is the unyielding figure of Chief Breier.

Breier, 72, joined the Milwaukee Police Department in 1940, and worked his way up through the ranks to become the city's chief in 1964. His iron rule has earned him a variety of epithets in Milwaukee, where people feel strongly about their chief — one way or the other.

"We have one of the finest police departments in the coun-

try, and one of the finest chiefs in the country," declared the Inter-Organization Council of Bay View, a board of 12 affiliated groups of Milwaukee citizens. "Keep hands off our chief and keep politics out of our police department," the group said.

In the state legislature, feelings are mixed. Rep. Annette Williams of Milwaukee told reporters early this month, "There's no law for Chief Breier. He's God, and I have a problem with that."

Rep. Thomas Crawford described the chief's rule as "dictatorial." Rep. Coggs agreed, saying, "We have a person in the chief of police role who does and says what he wants to do."

Coggs was referring to the chief's recent statement that the busing of black school children into white neighborhoods had brought black crime into those neighborhoods. His statement sparked a Common Council resolution condemning him for "racist" comments.

The chief declined to comment on the proposed legislation, though in a report that appeared in the Milwaukee Journal earlier this month he was quoted as saying the bill was "totally unreasonable" and "a vendetta" by Rep. Crawford.



In this 1981 photo, Breier sits impassively during a Common Council hearing on a proposed community-relations plan.

Courtesy of the U.S. Department of the Treasury

Wide World Photos

Gun owner wins a battle, loses the war

Recent weeks have seen a flurry of praiseworthy accomplishments by members of the U.S. Supreme Court.

On March 12, the International Legal Fraternity Phi Delta Phi honored Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. with its Distinguished Service Award for 1983. The rarely-given award was



Supreme Court Briefs

Avery Eli Okin

presented at a joint initiation ceremony of law schools in the Washington, D.C., area.

The award was presented by the group's president, Dana Rasmussen, for Justice Powell's continuing support of the fraternity. In addition to being a member, Justice Powell serves as the namesake for a recently

chartered inn in the Washington area.

And, continuing her trail-blazing judicial career, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor was recently named an "honorary master of the bench of Gray's Inn." Gray's Inn is one of the four inns of court in Great Britain which registers all the barristers (trial attorneys) in that country.

Justice O'Connor is the first American woman to be so honored.

More importantly for the criminal justice field, however, the entire Court deserves compliments for ending a recent drought of opinion-writing by delivering several full-text plenary decisions in the criminal justice area in recent weeks. Two of those decisions are analyzed below.

Forfeiture of Firearms

In a unanimous decision delivered by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court ruled that a gun

owner's acquittal on criminal charges involving firearms does not preclude a subsequent forfeiture proceeding against those same firearms under 18 U.S.C. §924(d).

Title 18 U.S.C. §924(d), the statute upon which the Court based its decision provides:

"Any firearm or ammunition involved in or used or intended to be used in, any violation of the provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated there under, or any violation of any other criminal law of the United States, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture and all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of firearms, as defined in section 5845(a) of that code, shall, so far as applicable, extend to seizures and forfeitures under the provisions of this chapter."

The case arose on January 20, 1977, when the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

seized a cache of firearms from the home of one Patrick Mulcahy. Shortly after the seizure, Mulcahy was indicted for "knowingly engaging in the business of dealing in firearms without a license, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §922(a)(1)."

At his trial, Mulcahy admitted that he did not have a license to sell firearms at the time of the seizure. However, he interposed a defense of entrapment. The jury found Mulcahy not guilty.

Following the acquittal the United States Government brought a civil action for the forfeiture of the 89 firearms. At the civil trial, held in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, Mulcahy unsuccessfully argued that the earlier not-guilty verdict precluded the forfeiture proceeding. The District Court ordered the forfeiture, but a divided Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, with all Justices participating, reversed, resulting in the case coming before the Supreme Court.

Writing for the unanimous Court, Chief Justice Burger cited *Stone v. United States*, 167 U.S. 178, 188, and noted:

"That acquittal on a criminal charge is not a bar to a civil action by the Government, remedial in nature, arising out of the same facts on which the criminal proceeding was based has long been settled."

The Chief Justice reasoned that "an acquittal on a criminal charge does not prove that the defendant is innocent; it merely proves the existence of a reasonable doubt as to his guilt."

This line of reasoning is based

on the fact that the forfeiture proceeding, known in legal jargon as an *in rem* action, acts against the disputed items, here the firearms, and not against the person of the defendant. For this reason the personal defenses of collateral estoppel, that another court has decided the issue, and double jeopardy cannot be used in defense against the forfeiture of inanimate objects.

In fact, without explaining the rationale set forth above the Supreme Court held that "neither collateral estoppel nor double jeopardy bars a civil, remedial forfeiture proceeding initiated following an acquittal on related criminal charges." In the present case, the Court's decision required that the firearms here in question will be the subject of a further proceeding in an inferior Federal court.

While the present decision clarifies a nationwide rule in the area of forfeiture proceedings involving firearms, its greater significance lies in the fact that the Court is undivided in its belief that Federal forfeiture proceedings are permissible following criminal proceedings, notwithstanding the outcome of the criminal trial.

Such a view could easily be applied by the Supreme Court to forfeiture proceedings in other areas of contraband (drugs, for example) should there be appropriate Federal legislation authorizing forfeiture of that type of inanimate object.

The present decision could also be interpreted by state courts faced with civil forfeiture proceedings where there is applicable

Continued on Page 17

Crime labs surge forward

Like every other element in the criminal justice system, crime laboratories have been hard-pressed by the rising crime rate and pinched budgets during the last decade. At the same time, advances in science and technology have given the labs new weapons to aid in solving crimes, and there is little doubt that they will

electric current was passed through them, various genetic markers would be shown by the resulting patterns made by proteins in the blood. These genetic markers are unique to one individual, or at least to a very small segment of the population. The Britons' research was field-tested in the crime labs of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the Minnesota and New Jersey State Police, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. Subsequently, the National Institute of Justice trained 92 forensic scientists in the analysis technique, which is known as electrophoresis. Today, 13 genetic markers can be detected in a blood sample in an analysis that takes less than 24 hours.

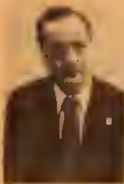
Meanwhile, Dr. Robert Shaler was conducting research at the Allegheny Crime Laboratory in Pittsburgh, which established that genetic markers in blood could show whether the "donor" of a bloodstain was male or female, white or black. In addition, Dr. Shaler, who is now on the staff of the New York City medical examiner, demonstrated that certain drugs could be identified in a suspect's blood if he was a regular drug user. Obviously, Dr. Shaler's research has important applications because blood analysis now can be used to narrow the list of suspects in many investigations.

Important research in the genetic typing of semen and other body fluids has been done by Dr. George Sensabaugh of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. E.T. Blake, and Jan Bashinski, director of the Oakland, Calif., Police Crime Laboratory. Their studies point to the possibility that genetic markers in semen will enable in-

vestigators to construct a biological profile of a rapist that would apply to only a small fraction of the male population.

In fact, that is more than just a possibility, according to NIJ Reports. In Oakland, police were investigating several rapes which, they believed, had been committed by the same man. Using evidence collected from six of the rape victims, Bashinski's

Continued on Page 17



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

play an increasingly important part in investigation.

The capabilities of today's crime labs are still a far cry from the wonders worked by "Quincy" of TV fame, but it is also true that they are able to do much more than they could just a few years ago. Consider, for example, the progress in forensic serology — the analysis of blood and other body fluids.

That human blood differs from person to person has been known for most of this century. The ABO blood typing system is old hat, and it has been known for more than 50 years that similar genetic markers can be found in urine, saliva, perspiration, semen and vaginal fluid. But only in the last 15 years has the study of blood in crime labs gone much beyond that.

Leading the way in blood analysis were Dr. Brian Culliford of Scotland Yard and Brian Wraxall, another British serologist, according to NIJ Reports, a publication of the National Institute of Justice. Culliford and Wraxall found that when bloodstains were placed on a gel-coated tray and an

Flashback



1959: Crime sweep

A street sweeper bringing up the rear of a mounted police detachment in the annual St. Patrick's Day parade on Chicago's State Street was about to get more than he might have bargained for, after one member of the equine squad was abruptly unseated from his mount. It was to be a colorful sight for the sidewalk gallery, as a red-faced member of the men in blue took a spill on day meant for the wearing o' the green.

Wide World Photo

Dantschisch: Of good faith and ill will

By Andrew P. Dantschisch

The United States Supreme Court will soon rule on a case concerning a "good faith" search by police officers. Good faith has become a rallying cry for those who would reverse the three-decade-long trend of the Supreme Court which has generally restricted and/or limited the freedom of the police to search.

Civil libertarians view good faith exceptions as being regressive and dangerously precedent-setting. They see such an exception allowing police to run amuck while pleading good faith to cover venality, incompetence or laziness.

Police, on the other hand, believe that if an officer, striving to do a good and legal

job, mistakenly makes an illegal search, such evidence should not be excluded. They contended, with some justification it seems, that under the pressure of the immediacy attendant to police work, that some leeway ought to be granted.

At the heart of the debate, of course, is the famous — or, if you prefer, infamous — exclusionary rule, which since 1961 has been applied to state officers' actions. Recent studies produce different conclusions about the rule; some say it has not inhibited effective law enforcement (except for blatantly committed errors), while others maintain that the rule in effect fosters crime and disrespect for the law itself.

The critical question concerning the rule seems to be: "If there were no rule, would police officers conduct more and more illegal searches?" Given human nature, zeal and crime consciousness, the answer would certainly seem to be yes. If this is true, then what are we to do to achieve that delicate balance between crime control and protection of individual rights?

Our system is designed primarily to protect individual rights, not to foster maximum governmental efficiency. Though both would be desirable, the former automatically restricts the latter. Some would argue, however, that there is a point at which an overemphasis on individual rights, without due regard for order or justice, would lead to a society in which fear and anger, rather than justice, would be the primary motivator of behavior.

This is both a legal and a social question. Those conversant with the intent of the law can easily make an argument for the subordination of governmental interests to individual rights. However, the public, which is generally unfamiliar with the intricacies of constitutional debate, sees such things as the exclusionary rule as a way for criminals to run free, and philosophical and idealistic rhetoric will not easily sway them from their beliefs.

Constitutional law, with regard to police officers' actions, is often described as being suspended from a pendulum. Prior to

Continued on Page 15

Andrew P. Dantschisch retired as sergeant from the New York City Police Department and is now assistant professor of law enforcement at St. Petersburg, Fla., Junior College.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

High tech and handguns

"Teflon-coated handgun bullets are deadly. Their penetrating power is awesome, and they pose a threat to the safety of all citizens. . . . Several states have banned the bullets, but they should be outlawed nationally. That is the purpose of legislation sponsored in the House by Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.) and in the Senate by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.). . . . It would be nothing short of intolerable if Congress failed to enact this legislation."

— The Los Angeles Times
February 16, 1984

The wrong targets

"Generals at war against crime cannot afford to be attacking all over the place if they ever want to get anywhere. The many peripheral targets have to be put aside in favor of a few which lie at the heart of things. At the heart of the crime problem. . . is a system of justice so inept that it can in many cases be accurately termed a system of injustice. . . . Recognizing that justice does not work properly when allowed to drag its feet, those who wrote the U.S. Constitution provided the right of the accused to a speedy trial. They neglected to provide a similar right for the accuser. Their failure comes back to haunt us now."

— The Charleston, S.C., News and Courier
February 29, 1984

Prosecuting molesters

"New York and Nebraska are the only two states that ban conviction based on the testimony of sexually-abused children unless it is supported by other evidence of an attempted sexual act or evidence linking the accused person to the act. Such unconscionable attacks do not normally occur before witnesses, and in the absence of a confession or medical evidence, prosecution is now impossible. . . . Surely it is time for New York to join the 48 other states that have eased arbitrary statutory impediments to bring to justice molesters who, by remaining immune to legal check, pose continuing threats to other children. . . ."

— The Buffalo News
February 23, 1984

Inevitably yours, Ed Meese

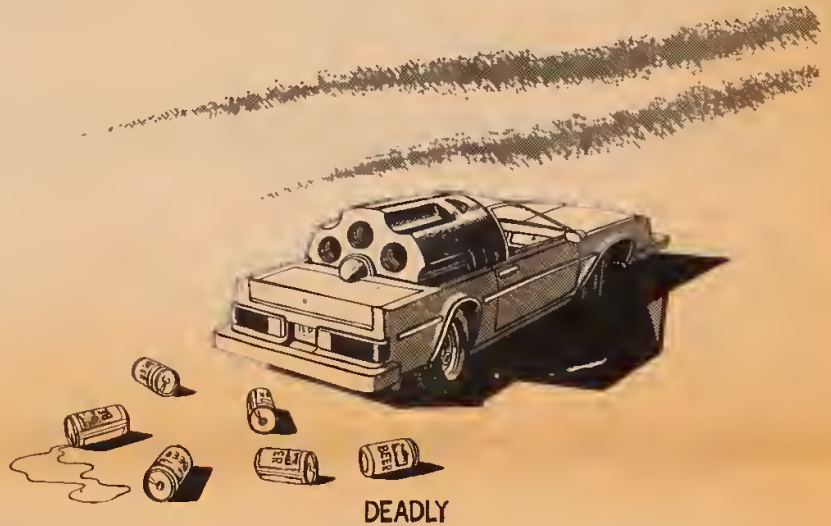
"It is no wonder that liberal groups in Washington are upset over President Reagan's choice of Edwin Meese to be attorney general. His views are far enough to the right to cause some uneasiness even in conservative ranks. . . . Yet, unless. . . something shows him to be morally or ethically unfit in a fundamental sense, the Senate should not withhold confirmation. Within very wide limits, a president has a right to appoint cabinet members of his own liking. That's part of the political process. So remember: When you elect a president of a particular persuasion, you usually can expect appointees of the same sort."

— The Milwaukee Journal
February 21, 1984

Wider use of computers. . .

"The pending plan to expand the Federal Bureau of Investigation's computer surveillance capacity would fit well into the Justice Department's stepped-up drive to combat terrorism, illicit drugs and organized crime. . . . In its post-Watergate hysteria, Washington went far to shackle the nation's major intelligence agencies, including the FBI. That's one reason America today is fairer game for culprits of every aort. The unshackling has begun under the Reagan Administration. But more — much more — needs to be done. Expanding the computerized files would be a start."

— The Cincinnati Enquirer
March 3, 1984



The New York Times Syndicate Sales Service

Farrell: Not bad, thanks, how's by you?

By Michael Farrell

Dear Aunt Maggie:

It was certainly nice to get your annual Christmas letter and catch up on things back in Davenport. I'm glad to hear that everyone is well. You asked in your letter if things in New York City are really as bad as some of the things you have read in the newspaper — that crime is running rampant, the police aren't able to do much about it, and the district attorneys and the courts let everybody go after the police catch them. You ask a big question, and not an easy one to answer, but I know that you were serious in asking it, so I'll try to answer as best I can.

Over the 20 years that I have lived here, things don't seem to have changed very much at all. We probably have a lot more crime than Davenport, but I really don't think that it is any worse now than it was when I first moved here. Knowing that our recollections don't always reflect reality, I made a trip to the local library and looked at the annual reports of some of the criminal justice agencies here in New York City, as well as the FBI reports on crime in the United States. Then I talked to a couple of friends who have been in the criminal justice system for a number of years — one's a

policeman, the other an assistant district attorney — and asked them to help me interpret some of the data I found in the annual reports. After doing all that, maybe I can begin to answer your question.

To find out how much crime is committed in New York City, you have to look at the statistics maintained by the New York City Police Department, and reported by them to the FBI. Looking at the number of crimes reported each year from 1960 through 1982, it certainly seems that the number of crimes committed each year has been going up. (It doesn't make much sense going back beyond 1966, because the police department changed the system they used to compile the figures in that year, and you really cannot compare the numbers to the years before then. When they changed the system, serious crimes — the felonies that is — almost doubled over 1965, which gives you some sense that their counting system wasn't all that good before 1966, although most informed people believe that it has been pretty ac-

Continued on Page 15

Michael Farrell is a doctoral student in criminal justice at the City University of New York.

Interruptions. Who really needs or wants them? Well, Capt. Edward Spurlock, for one, provided you're talking about relentless interruptions in the crime patterns of Washington, D.C.'s, most active offenders.

For nearly two years, Spurlock has been commander of the Metropolitan Police Department's Repeat Offender Project (ROP) — an elite, hand-picked, and phenomenally successful squad of 62 men and women who dog the heels of known criminals in the hope of catching them in the act. In 89 percent of the arrests made by the unit, that act has been a felony. But even in the case of lesser charges, Spurlock is unfazed, as long as it's a "good, legal charge that will stand up in court." Because, again, the bottom line is interrupting the crime patterns of the targets.

Spurlock, a 16-year veteran of the department whose soft South Carolina drawl belies his professional intensity, conceived of ROP (pronounced "rope") in response to a request from Police Chief Maurice T. Turner. As

Spurlock sees it, the unit's perpetrator-oriented approach offers an alternative to the traditional offense orientation of virtually all police agencies. Indeed, Spurlock is quick to point out, "It's the way of the future."

The success of the ROP unit has attracted a diverse array of attention and praise. Certainly Chief Turner is pleased with the effort, as apparently the heads of other agencies around the country. Inquiries have been fielded from as far away as California and Florida, and the ROP unit regularly works in concert with the likes of the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and county police departments in neighboring Maryland and Virginia. The ROP unit has been commended on the floor of both Houses of Congress and, in perhaps the most gratifying — if not the most surprising — plaudit, even the American Civil Liberties Union has given the project its stamp of approval.

The 43-year-old commander is both an innovative police

manager and a no-nonsense boss. On the one hand, he concedes that "extending ideas and experiences in scholarly-type discussions and debates is what I'm after." On the other, he has the luxury of being able to work under a different set of rules, in some respects, than most squad commanders do. An unproductive member of Spurlock's high-energy squad can be rotated back to uniformed duty without so much as a suggestion of an appeal. However, as he notes, "we've never had a problem; not a one."

Spurlock is perhaps quickest to emphasize that the ROP unit is much more than its widely-acclaimed C.O. "This unit is what it is because of the personnel," he'll typically point out. "It's not me. I'm just an old fuddy-duddy that's got a lot of ideas." In the case of the Repeat Offender Project, the proof is in the pudding.

(This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Peter Dodenhoff.)

'Police departments are not geared for perpetrator-oriented tactics. That's what we offer. It's the way of the future.'

Capt. Edward J. Spurlock

Commander of the Washington, D.C., Repeat Offender Project



LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: What sort of technical distinctions are there between your Repeat Offender Project and, say, what might be called a career criminal program or major offense bureau?

SPURLOCK: A lot of police departments have career criminal units, as we do. We've had one for probably 12 years. Historically, what they mean is you have several senior detectives that are assigned to the United States Attorney's office or the prosecutor's office, and they bolster cases for prosecution after arrest. It's a post-arrest type of activity, not pre-arrest. Ours is a pre-arrest activity. But the difference doesn't stop there. The difference can also be found in the targets themselves. They have a very strict definition when it's post-arrest; they can do that. They can look through numerous jackets and determine, well, "We'll take this one, and this one, and this one," and begin an accelerated prosecution and some more police work before it goes to court. They stay with it during trial.

We have a different concept. We are pre-arrest, and thus we don't have all that information as to who we target, as opposed to who we don't. We target people we believe are criminally active in the community, to the extent of four or five Part I offenses a week. And, obviously, the criminal that's active is also going to be wanted from time to time on warrants. We've determined that about 50 percent of our people, active, are always in and out of a warrant stage, so I allot half of our time and resources to locking up repeat offenders that are wanted

on warrants.

LEN: Does this go beyond the work of a departmental warrant squad?

SPURLOCK: We have a warrant squad, we have a fugitive squad, but we simply augment them. If you just look down a list of warrants, that wouldn't help you very much. You'd be out spending the same time amount of time looking for a guy that did one burglary as, in our case, a guy who does five a week on the average. If he has a \$200-a-day narcotic habit, he is going to be doing a lot of burglaries — a lot of stealing and a lot of robbing — to satisfy that habit.

LEN: Apart from committing multiple crimes over a specified period of time, are there other criteria that you use to select targets?

SPURLOCK: What we do is we keep our fingers on citywide intelligence, citywide crime, so that we know what's going on. Now in order to keep the channels of communication open, we do, from time to time, spend a considerable amount of resources going after people that are wanted by the ROP team in, say, Prince George's County. See, Washington's a unique city, a unique location. It's surrounded by two counties of Maryland and two counties of Virginia, so you could cross from Virginia into D.C. and back into Maryland in ten minutes to commit crimes. These police depart-

ments are not hooked together in intelligence on a day-to-day basis. They are to some degree, but not totally. So we do a lot of arrests for those people, if we believe that a target's wanted in Virginia and is also committing crimes in the District, we'll target that person. Now, on the theory that if we send him to Virginia to serve sentence, then we are rid of him during that time. We don't have to wait around until he gives us a lot of victims here in the District. Preventing these crimes is what we're after.

Catching 'em in the act

LEN: When the unit originally hit the streets, as I understand it, the plan was more or less to wait in hopes of catching someone in the act of committing a crime — a plan that I gather was soon abandoned. Why was that?

SPURLOCK: It was never abandoned. What we planned to do in the beginning was never changed, but we expected to be more successful in catching people in the actual act than we have been. I have been disappointed in my results. I just expected to catch more of them in the act of committing the crime for which they were targeted. You follow? A large number of these people commit crimes in our presence, but it's not the crime for which they were targeted. Many times it's enough. Many times it's a different type felony, many times it's

Continued on Page 12

Spurlock: On the trail of the repeat offender

Continued from Page 11
a misdemeanor. But I'm happy with that.

LEN: Something about the perpetrator-oriented approach of the unit seems to suggest that you're almost trying to clean up a dirty room by sweeping up one speck of dust at a time. Any validity to that kind of analogy?

SPURLOCK: Well, it would be if all the specks of dust represented a crook and you thought that all of 'em were just as detrimental. But that obviously isn't true. Let me give you an example. You can group these people, these real active, most detrimental people, but you can't group them in such a large group as you would every crook. They're not the same. One person can give you five, six, seven robberies a day, and another person gives you one. Now you as a manager concerned about the number of victims you've got out here, which one would you rather go after? The multiple, and we know that. We've always known that to some degree, and managers throughout the years have always known, say, "Oh, the Taylor Brothers, they are really busy, active crooks. I wish there was something we could do about that." But that was all that was ever said. Any policeman you talk can name you four or five people that are really, really detrimental, more so than the rest of them. But nothing's ever done about them. So what we did is we hoped we could do something about it. Now, it's something that management has to weigh. When you look at the overall arrests of the guys that work for me, and the same period before they came to me, you'll find that those arrests are down and not up. But the category of arrests is what's important. When you look and see, well, "Hey, these guys made on an average of 25 arrests a month less on dealing with narcotics. Well, what's important to you? My taxpaying citizens of the streets are worried about drugs, but not so much as they are about robberies, or burglaries. And I think that's only logical. We're trying to respond logically to it. You can't respond the same way each time to a crime. If you do, you're going to lose the battle.

LEN: Was the original plan that you submitted to the chief something that you had conceived from scratch, or had you spotted something elsewhere that suggested this was something you'd want to try?

SPURLOCK: I've kept up with all the studies as much as possible throughout the country in law enforcement, and I knew at the time that there were several studies, specifically the one in Kansas City. But that wasn't what enlightened me. I simply was a commander of an area at that time that was having a lot of crime, and I knew that a lot of the perpetrators were the same people. I couldn't figure out why it was that I couldn't get these people out of my hair. Why were they allowed to continue to roam around and detectives placed the same amount of attention on their cases? A closure to a detective is a closure. It doesn't matter if it's a closure of one burglary as opposed to a hundred. And a uniformed officer can't leave his beat. He can't go into Maryland or into another precinct, because he's under a different commander. That bothered me. And in that particular area I was in, I didn't have that many crooks living in the area where I was. They were coming from the ghetto areas. And when I worked in the ghetto, I had the same knowledge. I've worked in the lower-class areas and the high-class areas, and the same thing occurs. Every commander knows of some families that are more detrimental, in a crime sense, than others. And it's obvious that you should concentrate. Everybody pays their rent and their food bill before they go out to the movies. You just prioritize your work. It's a logical prioritization of police work. That's all it is.

LEN: In a more specific way, to what extent does the success of your unit depend on cooperative efforts, both with other police agencies in the area and with other units of the Metropolitan Police Department?

SPURLOCK: Well, we're almost totally dependent upon them, because we would then become nothing but a detective unit if we did not rely on that information. We identify repeat offenders by many, many systems, not just a phone call from another police officer. We monitor the daily criminal history of all individuals processed by this department on other charges, not necessarily the charge that we're looking for.



Talking turkey in the squad room, Spurlock discusses cases with Lieut. Robert Sheaffer.

Linda Wheeler/Washington Post

'We're not dumb enough to say that we're going to put him in jail and throw the key away. What we're saying is we want to interrupt his crime pattern.'

Everybody that's arrested we look at, to see what they're doing.

LEN: What kind of numbers are we talking about here?

SPURLOCK: In the morning, for the past 24 hours, we will look at everyone that's arrested. We look at possibly 100 people a day that's arrested in the District as well as Maryland and Virginia. We look at their activity — we have their arrest records available. Now, if a burglar was arrested for unlawful entry last night, or for shoplifting, he is a known burglar and has been arrested many times for burglaries and has three or four pending in court at this time, we want to know if he's pawning any property of the type normally taken in a burglary. So what we'll do is we'll keep track of this guy arrested out on the street last night. What's he doing? Or say a holdup man arrested for carrying a gun. That's very interesting. That would say he's doing what? He's out there robbing people.

So we monitor a lot. We monitor the daily criminal history of all those individuals processed. We communicate with all the districts and the criminal investigative units within the department, as well as outside. We monitor all the recidivists and all the people that are identified by that unit you asked me about before, the career criminal unit.

'Never-ending' targeting process

LEN: Does this also presume that you have a substantial amount of interaction with, say, prosecutors and the post-judicial people, like probation, parole, and so forth?

SPURLOCK: Oh yes. One of the things on the list that we monitor daily is everybody that's paroled or put in a halfway house or whatever. We know about them. We know about everybody that's due to appear in court. We have the calendars, we know when they're coming back, and we look at that closely. There's probably a hundred different things that we monitor daily. I have a target committee, and that's all they do is monitor. It's made up of five senior detectives, and all they do is monitor the systems throughout the city and the other jurisdic-

tions. They recommend targets to the squad, to the officials who approve it. It's a never-ending process. We also monitor the juveniles. See, the people downtown that are assigned to the career criminal unit augment the cases after arrest. We don't do that. We do it, of course, before. Of course, we're available to assist in any way, but our job is to take these people off the streets for as long as possible, for any legal charge that we can get them on. If we target a person for a robbery, and we follow him for three days and he commits no robberies, but he sells marijuana, we'll bust him for marijuana at the end of a reasonable period. This has happened quite a few times. However, the total arrests made by my unit is 89 percent felonies. Eleven percent of the time we were forced to take a lesser charge.

LEN: But you'd take the lesser charge just the same, to clear the streets?

SPURLOCK: Well, you see, the main objective, if you really want to get it down into a nutshell, is to interrupt their crime patterns. We're not dumb enough to say that we're going to put him in jail for life and throw the key away. You couldn't say that 10 years ago, let alone today. What we're really saying is we want to interrupt his crime pattern. Let me give you an example. We were following a man who did a lot of robberies; he was one of our first targets. He had just gotten paroled out of Lorton [Reformatory] for armed robberies. So we're following him and after about four days we see him steal a battery out of a car. We didn't think we were going to be any luckier, so we just took that. We tapped him on the shoulder, arrested him, and they considered that a violation of his parole. So he was sent back to Lorton to do four years of his backup time. Now the most that he could have gotten here under being charged with that new offense of stealing a battery would have been one year. So in essence that charge was dropped and his parole was revoked and he was sent to Lorton to do the remaining four years he had on the robbery charge. So by just making that one little petty larceny charge, we got him off the street for quite a while.

LEN: Given the fact that some times — 11 percent, as
Continued on Page 14

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

Curbing the impact of jail-budget cuts

Managing Scarce Resources for Jails.

By Mark Pogrebin.
Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1982.
127 pp., charts and tables.

By Hal Nees
Captain of Detectives,
Boulder, Colo.

This examination of cutback management and its effect on jails provides case studies of two sheriffs' departments that have diminished the impact of reduced resources on their jail operations. Through these case studies, "Managing Scarce Resources for Jails" makes a good case for volunteerism in a jail.

The work is divided into five chapters that include information about local government finances, jails and managerial strategies, the methodology of the author's research and a look at the operation of the jails in Benton County, Ore., and Hampden County, Mass. The author writes:

"The primary purpose of this research project... was to identify and access ways in which jails can function more effectively in an era of fiscal restraints."

To this end, the study identified four objectives: "relate events that led to innovative program management"; "describe successful attempts that have enabled jail services to be more efficient and effective"; "explore the

relationship of jails to other units of local government," and "describe future directions the two jails will be taking in order to maintain programs as fiscal resources further diminish." The author then describes how the two jails were selected for the study.

The final two chapters provide a description of those jails, with each chapter containing a description, written by the jail staffs, of the programs they operate and how the programs were started. The author also includes some summary comments about each jail.

Two similarities stand out after reading the descriptions of the jails. Both of the sheriffs were, or

are, innovative and desire to provide modern jails, and both jails made use of volunteers.

"Managing Scarce Resources for Jails" provides information that would allow an individual responsible for the operation of a jail to reduce the impact of budget reductions. The two counties mentioned seem to be making progress, even with limited resources. Moreover, the two sheriffs seem to be strong, innovative leaders.

The fact that the two sheriffs come off as strong, innovative leaders turns out to be one of the book's short comings. The book could have been improved if the author had included in his study some information about jails that do not operate under a strong, innovative sheriff who has created community support for improvement of the jail. While a strong, innovative sheriff is valuable, not all communities have such a sheriff. Had the author included a third department that lacked innovative leadership, yet was

responding to budgetary restraints, he would have provided additional information and improved the value of the book.

It is also unfortunate that the book lacks a summary by the author. Such a summary would have tied the book together and possibly provided additional information concerning the applicability of the information gathered to other jails, thus possibly overcoming the problem mentioned a moment ago. In addition, the book has too many typographical and printing errors, which detract from the book.

"Managing Scarce Resources for Jails," even with the mentioned limitations, is valuable. Sheriffs and managers of jails may read about how other sheriffs are responding to budget reductions. Sheriffs who have not included the use of volunteers in their jails should read the book and review their policies. Volunteers are a valuable source of assistance as well as a source of informed community support.

Of deviance and power

Deviant Behavior.

By Alex Thio.
Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin Co.
416 pp.

By Raymond G. Kessler
Consultant,
El Paso, Texas

This essentially undergraduate text defines and describes behavior that is defined as deviant by public consensus. Thio notes that most social scientists have taken one of two general approaches to deviance — the scientific and the humanistic. A scientific approach focuses on the causes of the behavior; a humanistic perspective is concerned with why the behavior is

labeled deviant, the consequences of such labeling and the subjective experiences of deviants. The discussion of the scientific approach is the most unclear section of the book, and will likely leave many readers puzzled by the material. It is here and only here that Thio breaks the promise he made in the preface to write every sentence in a "concrete and straightforward manner." The explanation of the humanistic perspective is, by contrast, both lucid and insightful.

Thio also presents his own perspective, a "power theory" that centers on how groups and individuals differ in the amount of power they have in society. Because of differences in power, he contends, there are differences

in levels of social control and in the types of deviant acts committed. He maintains that the powerful are more prone to deviance than the powerless, and that there is a symbiotic relationship between the deviance of the haves and the have-nots.

The major types of deviance covered in detail are murder, rape, robbery, prostitution, homosexuality, suicide, mental disorder, swinging, illegal drug use, alcoholism and profitable deviance (organized, white-collar and governmental crime). For each type, Thio describes its incidence and covers the major scientific and humanistic theories. He attempts to dispel some of the popular myths about

Continued on Page 16

Whodunnit? Find out yourself...

A 70-year-old trail of clues

The Stabbing of George Harry Storrs.

By Jonathan Goodman.
Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1983.
239 pp., \$15.00.

By Daniel P. King

After 70 years and two trials, the Gorse Hall mystery remains unsolved, despite the fact that the killer was seen by several people and was actually overpowered and locked up before he made his escape.

The victim, George Storrs, a wealthy mill owner, lived in a large house — Gorse Hall — near Dukinfield, Yorkshire, England. On a September night in 1909, he, his wife and a friend were drinking tea when a voice outside the window called "Hands up or I'll

shoot." A shot was fired and a gun jammed through the window, breaking the glass. Storrs pulled the blinds aside and saw the gun barrel. He was about to rush outside to confront the "burglar" but his wife wisely restrained him. The burglar escaped.

The Cheshire Constabulary investigated the matter, posted a guard on the house for a few weeks and then dropped the matter.

Six weeks later, on November 1, Storrs' cook ran excitedly into the sitting room, shouting, "There's a man in the house." Storrs hurried into the kitchen and saw a small, slight man with a blonde mustache, holding a revolver. As they struggled, the man called, "I will not shoot," as Mrs. Storrs was about to hit him with a shillelagh. Storrs overpowered

the man and locked him in the scullery while Mrs. Storrs hid the revolver. Storrs then went into the kitchen while his niece left the house to seek help.

The smashing of glass alerted Storrs that the man had broken the scullery window and had reentered the house. He attacked Storrs with a knife, stabbing him repeatedly.

Storrs was dying of his wounds by the time Mrs. Storrs and the servants reached the scene. He died within minutes without naming his assailant.

The police had few leads. Was the November killer, they asked themselves, the same man who broke the window in September?

Two weeks after the murder, the police arrested Storrs' cousin, Cornelius Howard. He had a

Continued on Page 16



Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)

'The burnout rate was extremely fast. You have to give the officers active targets; if they're the best, you have to keep 'em active.'

Continued from Page 12

you said — you have to take a lesser charge than a felony, does that mean that in the two years the unit's been working that you've had occasion to arrest a given individual more than once?

SPURLOCK: Oh, we've arrested some people 10 times.

LEN: Was it that they just didn't learn from past experience that the ROP unit was out there keeping an eye on them?

SPURLOCK: Oh, they knew it. We had one person we've arrested in stolen cars seven times. We've arrested him ten times totally. He knows we're there; he knows almost all my people. You see, stealing cars is not that violent a crime, and most of these things he keeps putting off through his lawyer for a year, maybe two years, so that the government's case will be diminished over time.

Fighting the frustration factor

LEN: In most departments that I'm familiar with, the fact that a defendant is back on the streets getting hustled again on the same charge in a very short time span might lead to an awful lot of frustration on the part of the officers. Is that a factor with your unit?

SPURLOCK: What has happened is, even before my unit, the officers had to develop some sort of a trade-off for good mental health. So what they really do — and this is true of all officers, not just my people — is just to say, well, it's a shame, but that's not in my shop. They have to do that, or otherwise they'd probably go crazy — change jobs and go drive a bus, or something. But it's definitely a factor. Here, oh, we just laugh. Every time we find a Buick Skylark is stolen, or a rental car, we know who took it, almost. It's a factor, but the people here are the best there is on the department, and they're all hand-picked.

LEN: Picked by you?

SPURLOCK: Yeah. And no unit was exempt from it. We could pick at will, and we've continued to do so.

But what we do otherwise, in addition to the systems of information that I told you about already, is that we have a lot of confidential source information, and we work the juveniles the same as we do the career criminals. We identify certain ones of those who are repeat offenders or recidivists or career criminals and we work with them. We interview people daily who are arrested, and our interrogations have produced tremendous amounts.

Our kind of thing is that almost all of our people plead guilty on the big charges, due to the fact that we're there. We see it in person, we usually do a lot of tape-recording, a lot of pen registers on some telephones. And to verify our source information what we do many times is we sell people property that's purported stolen, just to make sure of their criminality. We monitor individuals that are wanted on outstanding warrants five or more times, and we talk every day with the jurisdictions. As a matter of fact, since we started, Prince George's County developed a formal ROP unit. They had an informal one with us for a long time. Their people come here every day, we talk with them, with the Federal agencies, with the FBI, the ATF, and with Metro Transit. They have an officer that works here every day full-time. He brings their stuff here, we coordinate anything we need from them, and they recommend targets to our target committee, like everybody else does. We monitor the citywide crime analysis, the Department of Correctiona, we work on particular



Spurlock (2d from right) and members of the ROP unit help get a sizable target into the paddy wagon after a narcotics-possession bust.

Linda Wheeler/Washington Post

multiple closures.

LEN: Does the fact that your unit is handling such a tremendous volume of data imply that you are a rather heavily computerized operation?

SPURLOCK: Well, when we started we saw the need, but no, we're not at this point. Department-wide, it's very much computerized, but there is a definite need and if we're going to grow, we're going to have computerize the office with many computers. It's a necessity.

You see, police departments are not geared for perpetrator-oriented tactics. That's what we offer. The normal police response is a uniform to try to prevent the crime, and failing to prevent it, a quick response to try to make an arrest on the scene. Failing to do that, then it goes to the detectives. Historically, we responded two ways. We've responded to crime by way of uniform patrols and detectives. All are associated with the crime. This unit is a third approach. We know, and have always known, certain people in the community that do more than their share of crime. We're targeting individuals. We're offering a third way, and we think it's the way of the future. We're not saying that the other two didn't serve us well, and without them we could not survive, but we believe that there's a third way.

If you thought a minute, in this multi-jurisdictional area, we may have five detectives in Prince George's County working on all crimes committed by one person, and they don't know it. Here's five full-time detectives working on five cases or more, and don't know that they're committed by the same person. The same goes with Montgomery County, the same goes with the District, the same goes with Virginia. It's very possible that there could be 30 detectives looking for one person and don't know it. But then here we come, getting the word around through the system that little Johnny Jones is doing rooftop burglaries, and here we start roaming around following Johnny Jones, and all of a sudden we run into a detective that heard about Jones and suspects him to be responsible for this. Then we keep going and before long we've hooked it all together. The detectives and the uniforms try and hook the crime to Jones, while we come along and try to hook Jones to the crime. It's a two-prong attack that works. Now, police departments have experimented with this over the years. If somebody shoots a mayor or does some kind of special or heinous crime, then a task force is organized and it becomes a perpetrator-oriented operation. But as soon as the deed is gone they disband and go back to an offense-oriented organization.

LEN: Have you or the department put together a running bank of statistics on the cases you've been handling to come up with some sort of track record?

SPURLOCK: Well, at first I waited about nine months after we first got started and then I started tracking. I

keep track on a daily basis of those held prior to trial. We have probably — last time I checked was about a week ago — about a 45 percent rate of persons held prior to trial. Now a lot of these are let off after a three-day hold, a five-day hold or after they can make their bond. But at the initial stage, about 45 percent of them were held, which is a high rate in the District.

Now in terms of after trial, I really panicked because when I first saw it it came out to be about 38 percent that did some time, at least a day. Then I had that divided further by felonies and misdemeanors, and I panicked and said, "My God, what is this?" But then, after we analyzed it, we realized that all the felonies were not going to trial, and that the stats I had for the first nine months was the ones that they were going to plead to or they were going to break down, drop or whatever. The others were going to be postponed until a later time to go to trial. So I realized my mistake. Now, I haven't yet, even though we're 19 months into the project, I have not gone back to totally update the rate. But the rate is much higher than the first nine months. Those figures are due, I have people working on them now. The Police Foundation — I don't know if you know this — they have a \$100,000 grant to study our unit and our effectiveness. They have completed that, but they have not published their findings yet. That'll be coming out very shortly; they're now doing what they call "washing their data" — identifying the impurities so that you can really tell what you're seeing when you look at it.

LEN: Once your target committee has recommended an individual and this person is in fact chosen to be a target, is there any kind of average you can give me as to the amount of time it might generally take to nail him — if you ultimately wind up nailing him?

SPURLOCK: We don't stay on a case very long. We studied all the experiments — Kansas City, for one. They stayed on them almost indefinitely, and the burnout rate for officers was extremely fast. You have to give them active targets; if they're the best around, you have to keep 'em active.

Now, we have a review at the end of three days, with a sergeant, to determine what has to be done, where they should go from there. At the end of five days, the sergeant has to go to a lieutenant. But most of ours do go beyond that; I would say half of 'em go beyond five days, but the average is probably five-to-seven days.

We operate differently, and we think it's great, because we've only had one shooting in the time we've been operating. We've hurt nobody except in that one incident. We think it's great for safety, for the prisoners as well as for the officers, to have nobody hurt. We operate under a seven-man aquad concept, and the sergeant is to be at the point where the work is done. The sergeant has a detective for a partner. They do things as

Continued on Page 16

Farrell: New York reports back to Davenport

Continued from Page 10
curate ever since.

Anyway, if you begin with 1966 and go forward, serious crime went up every year through 1971. For some reason it dropped in 1972, but then rose each year between 1973 and 1976. There was a small drop in 1977 and 1978, but from 1979 through 1982, the number of felonies reported increased each year. All in all, the number of felonies have about doubled in New York City between 1966 and 1982.

What does all that mean? Well, to begin with, when you look at reported crime figures around the country, you find out that things are about the same all over. Crime has been going up year after year in every large city, and in the suburbs, too. But that only tells part of the story. The population throughout the country has also been going up, and while it hasn't doubled the way that crime has, that part of the population which is responsible for committing most of the crime — the group between 15 and 24 years of age — has almost doubled during the last 20-odd years. If there are more young people, and the young people commit the bulk of the crime, it only stands to reason that there is going to be more crime throughout the country. Just how much more really isn't known precisely because even though the police departments in New York City and throughout the country collect information on crimes and report them to the FBI, they can only do this when citizens report the crimes to them, and there is a lot of evidence that not all crime is being reported to the police. Because of this, an organization called the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducts victimization surveys every year, calling thousands of people throughout the country and asking them if they have been the victim of a crime during the past six months. According to the reports resulting from these surveys over the past nine years, crime has leveled off in some categories, and while increasing in others, it's not rising quite as fast as the Uniform Crime Reports issued by the FBI indicate.

(Incidentally, all of these reports present what they call crime rates, the number of crimes per 100,000 of population. The only problem with using these rates is that they are based on the resident population of the city and do not take into account the hundreds of thousands of commuters and tourists who come into the city every day, and who, together with the residents, are potential victims of crimes.)

If crime is going up, then what are the police doing about it? If we look at the same years, 1966 through 1982, we find that total

arrests have increased by about one-third. However, the police make all kinds of arrests, some for serious crimes and some for less serious matters. When you look at the individual crime categories, you find that arrests for serious crimes, the felonies, have almost doubled during those 16 years, as have arrests for misdemeanors, the next most serious category. It is only in the violations category, disorderly conduct and minor things like that, that arrests are way down — only about 10 percent of what they were 16 years ago. What this says is that the police have redefined their priorities and are concentrating on the most serious crimes at the expense of the least serious. Given the increase in serious crimes that's understandable, but in some ways it's a shame, because it is often the lesser offenses — the drunks on the street, the panhandlers and prostitutes, things like that — that make people want to leave the city. Anyway, it looks like the police are really trying to keep pace with the increase in crime, at least with serious crime. Even in 1976, after the police department lost over 5,000 men because of the fiscal crisis, felony arrests increased over the previous year, and have continued to increase every year since despite fewer police officers on the streets.

But looking at these complaint and arrest statistics doesn't give you the full picture of what the police are doing to address the crime problems in the city. For example, over the last two years, the police have been really trying to reduce the number of robberies that take place in the city. In 1980, there were 100,500 robberies reported in New York City, about one-fifth of the total number reported throughout the whole United States. We were the undisputed robbery capital of the country. The number continued to increase during the early months of 1981, and the police department instituted a special anti-robbery program to address the problem. It looks like this effort is beginning to pay off. In 1982, robberies dropped for the first time since 1977, and while they are also dropping throughout the country (it seems the pool of younger offenders is getting smaller), they dropped a little faster in New York City. The final figures for 1983 aren't in as yet, but it looks like robbery will decrease another 14 percent, dropping below 80,000 for the first time since 1979.

If you want to get a full picture of the criminal process in New York City, take a look at what the New York City courts have been doing over the last 20 years or so. It doesn't make much sense to look at Criminal Court statistics before 1972 because prior to that

year the court based all of its statistics on docket numbers and one defendant may have had several arising out of the same incident. As a result, you really can't tell just how many individual defendants appeared before the courts in those years, or how they were disposed of. Since 1972, each defendant only gets one docket number and it is a lot easier to get an overall picture of the way the court has worked.

But when you look at the way the Criminal Court has disposed of its workload during the last 10 years, a couple of things stand out. From 1972 through 1975 there were more dismissals and acquittals than there were convictions or pleas of guilty. That changed in 1976 and from that year on there have been more defendants disposed of by guilty pleas or convictions than by dismissals or acquittals. Another trend that stands out is the number of cases referred to the grand jury for indictment. In 1972, 32,248 cases were sent to the grand jury. That number decreased each year from 1973, until it hit a low in 1978 of 16,367 cases. We know from looking at the police department records that the police were making more

felony arrests during those years, so the decrease in indictments did not reflect fewer arrests. What is said to have happened is that the district attorneys became concerned over the way in which cases were being disposed of in the Supreme Court, because more were disposed of as misdemeanors than felonies. It was generally believed that this resulted from the Supreme Court being overloaded, forcing all parties concerned to plea-bargain most cases just to keep things moving. As a result, the DA's became more selective in the cases they sent to the Supreme Court or the grand jury. In 1979 the number of indictments began to increase again, which reflected not only a new confidence in the court by the district attorneys, but also an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges.

When you look at the way the State Supreme Court has handled its caseload over the last 20 years or so, you find a trend similar to that in the Criminal Court. From 1963 through 1967, more Supreme Court cases ended with misdemeanor pleas than with felony pleas or convictions. That changed for the first time between 1968 and 1969, and since

then the gap between felony and misdemeanor dispositions has been getting larger and larger, to the point that by 1981, there were about 21 felony pleas to every misdemeanor plea. What this says is that the Supreme Court is treating a felony as a felony. This goes hand-in-glove with what the DA's have been doing. The DA's are sending their most serious cases up to the Supreme Court, and the court is reacting by treating these defendants as serious offenders.

What it all boils down to, Aunt Maggie, is that New York City isn't that bad a place to live in. In fact, it's not much different from Davenport. We don't get mugged on every street corner, and when a mugger is caught today, he stands more of a chance of going to prison than he ever did before. As I said earlier, things in New York City are just about the same as in other large cities throughout the United States. When crime goes up throughout the country it generally goes up here also. When it goes down in the big cities, it usually goes down here too. So tell Uncle Ezra that when he visits, he can leave the shotgun at home.

Your loving nephew,
Michael

Dantschisch: Good faith

Continued from Page 10

the activism of the Warren Court in the 50's and 60's, local police officials were, for all practical purposes, on their own at least insofar as individual rights were concerned. As a result of the real and imagined abuses, the Warren Court was seen to swing the pendulum away from police power and toward the individual. The urban disorders and riots of the late 60's, accompanied by an emphasis on "law and order" in the political arena, started the pendulum back.

Although the basic changes instituted by the courts in the 60's have remained intact, some observers see a moderating trend, along with a "common sense" approach to the complexities of police officer/citizen contact. For example, the Supreme Court, in its Ross decision on motor vehicle searches, appeared to be trying to bring some semblance of order to the chaotic arena of auto searches.

Where does that leave us now? Good faith, despite the sound of the phrase, is still a return to a broadening of discretionary police powers in conducting searches. On the other hand, most would agree that there are times when a police officer does act in good faith, but mistakenly, and this should not work to the advan-

tage of the criminal.

To allow the good faith exception is to make a fundamental change in the law. If, as Chief Justice Burger has argued, the exclusionary rule prevents successful prosecution, and not illegal police searches, then what societal purpose does the rule serve? Moreover, if police officers (the overwhelming majority of whom have become officers since 1961) do not concur with the rule and regularly violate it, whether in good faith or not, then what will be the result of allowing the good faith exception?

Such a basic change, while accomplishing some immediate,

discernible good, would only serve to put the police officer back in a Constitutional hot seat. Whatever else can be said about the restrictions imposed on police officers in the last 20-odd years, we can all agree that they had a much better picture of where they stood with regard to the law. If good faith is allowed, it will be the already burdened police who will shoulder the blame for illegal searches, not the courts or the civil libertarians, and we'll probably wind up back at square one.

Here's a nay vote on good faith. It's implementation will cause a lot of ill will.

DoJ takes on Birmingham in affirmative-action suit

Continued from Page 3

person should get the job. Birmingham is a progressive city. I think we should be able to sit down and come up with a method of promoting people that's fair to everybody, not just white or blacks."

Justice Department officials have taken a similar approach, saying that in carrying out the decree for the benefit of blacks and women, Birmingham officials must not discriminate against

white males. They noted that Judge Pointer said in 1981 that the consent decree would not require the hiring or promotion of an unqualified person or a person who is "demonstrably less qualified" than a white male applicant for the same job."

Birmingham Police Chief Arthur Deutch declined to comment on the case, which is expected to come to trial in June or July.

Interview: Spurlock

Continued from Page 14

a squad; they don't do it like you see on TV, where you have two detectives and they work together. These people work together on a target. I mean, it's high pressure; the competition is extreme. The sergeant goes with 'em, and when they search the place, or when you serve a warrant, they have an official there with them. They're heavily armed, so they can take care of themselves. They have a female, so they can do searches or give them some surveillance capability beyond that normally done. They have a proper number of blacks and whites, so they can blend in every jurisdiction. My squads blend wherever they're needed. The cars are equipped to blend, also. If they're following a white guy and he goes in another neighborhood, or the wrong neighborhood, they can always move up some of the black guys in the squad. They can make out like man and wife or whatever they need to do; they have that capability. And they can roam into Virginia, into Maryland — 'cause their crooks do that.

LEN: The Washington Post article that was done on you last year quoted you as saying that the ROP unit often operates near the borderline between legal and illegal tactics. Could you give me an example of just how close you come to that line?

SPURLOCK: That was a misquote. I mean, we don't come anywhere even close to it. And obviously, a unit of this nature, which is a project, which is under the scrutiny of everybody in the country, being studied by the Police Foundation, we couldn't

even come close. Now the reason we don't get close, we use a lot of laws that the normal police might not be that expert in. The way we do it is we confer with the attorneys a lot more often than a normal police officer. For instance, we have laws that allow us to sell property as if it were stolen, and then make an arrest based on that person buying stolen property. But what we do is we present it clearly that it's stolen. We say we stole it, and we usually record the conversation with prior permission. We have usually discussed this case with the attorneys as to what to say, how to present it, so there can be no entrapment. And, first of all, we only go after people we have reason to believe are committing criminal acts. We don't just go out and pick some guy that has long hair and is walking down the street at 3 o'clock in the morning. The people we go after, we have spent some time looking at and studying. The American Civil Liberties Union, so far, has actually found no problem, if you get away from the misquotes.

You see, what we're afraid of, and this is true; I'll admit it to you. We do not want bad law. Bad law, to a policeman, is restrictive. We do not want a case coming out Washington, D.C., that might get our laws overturned, or put another restriction on us. So we don't operate anywhere near the borderline. We go over what the undercover officer is going to say to these people, and we have in-service training here every week. Not just roll-call training, but in-service training, so there can be no mistake as to what is said. If there is a mistake, a mistake on emphasizing that the stuff is stolen — 'cause

Continued on Page 17

The 'power theory' of deviant behavior

Continued from Page 13

many of the types and applies, with varying degrees of success, his own power theory. There are also frequent comparisons with other cultures.

One valuable and interesting concept he uses in a few but not enough chapters, is the idea that deviants often develop an ideology to justify or excuse their behavior. For instance, prostitutes, like some social scientists, contended that prostitution is functional or beneficial for society. They argue that it helps prevent sex crimes and saves marriages by draining off troublesome sexual tensions in the male population.

The only disappointing section is the treatment of capital punishment in the chapter on homicide. There Thio reveals an obvious bias against the sanction by his one-sided treatment of the issue and his accusation that many proponents of the death penalty are hiding their desire for revenge behind a deterrence rationale.

As suggested by his power theory, Thio takes what seems to be close to a "conflict" or "critical" approach and seems

more comfortable with humanistic rather than scientific theories. While, as Thio admits, his power theory is more of a perspective than a theory, it provides valuable insights and is an important supplement to much of the myopic theorizing that abounds in the field of deviance. His discussion of the different pressures, tensions and social controls that influence the behavior of the lower, middle and upper classes enhance reader understanding of some of the sources of deviant behavior.

There are helpful subject and author indices and each chapter contains a list of suggested readings. Some readers may, however, dislike having the footnotes at the end of the book rather than at the bottom of the page.

What we have here is an interesting and readable book that can successfully serve a general audience as well as an undergraduate one. Anyone who works with deviants in one fashion or another should read a text on deviance, if they haven't already done so. Thio's text is among those that most reviewers would recommend.

The unraveling of a 70-year-old mystery

Continued from Page 13

police record and both Mrs. Storrs and the Storrs' niece identified him as the attacker.

At the trial, a barber testified that he had shaved off Howard's mustache the day after the murder. What was the motive, and why did Storrs not recognize his own cousin?

The landlord of the "Ring o' Bells," a tavern frequented by Howard, provided an alibi for him: They had been playing dominoes in the public house on the night of the murder.

Howard was a bad character who had been arrested before for burglaries. He was not uneducated; in fact, he was described as being a "superior type of workman." Did he kill Storrs to strike a blow by the working class socialists against a wealthy mill owner?

But Howard was acquitted and so was another man at a later trial, Mark Wilde. And there the mystery remained until Jonathan

Goodman decided to investigate.

Goodman, the author of some dozen books, is best known for his "Killing of Julia Wallace," a classic 1930's Liverpool murder that was never solved. He eventually produced evidence that finally identified Mrs. Wallace's killer.

Goodman has been a theatrical director and television producer and now is managing editor of a British publishing company. He has again come up with a motive for this 70-year-old crime as well as the identity of the killer.

This book is the result of an extensive investigation by Goodman, who traveled thousands of miles and conducted dozens of interviews to gather information. The result is a fast-moving account of a bizarre case with all of the suspense of a mystery novel. Goodman has again demonstrated his research abilities and his genuine talent for good writing.

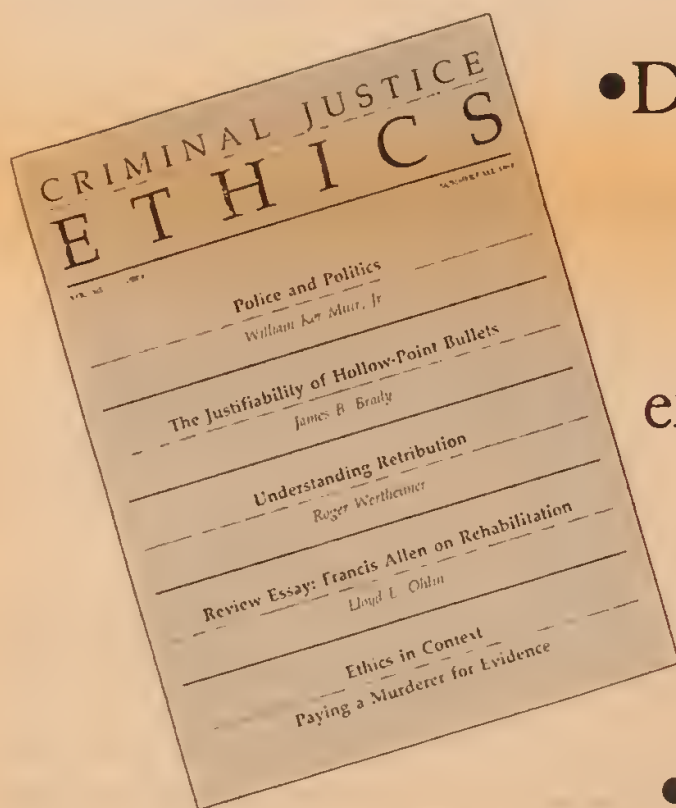
Mass. governor tries again with omnibus anticrime bill

Continued from Page 7

of the governor. According to S. Stephen Rosefeld, the governor's chief legal counsel, the plan, if adopted by the Legislature, would become effective on July 1, 1985. In the meantime the administration

would have to work on providing increased prison facilities, he said.

This is the second consecutive year the Dukakis administration has proposed such a bill. A similar package died in committee last year.



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Admission to probation officer gets Court's OK

Continued from Page 9
enabling state legislation.

(United States v. One Assortment of 89 Firearms, No. 82-1047, decision announced February 22, 1984.)

Admission to Probation Officer

In a 6-to-3 decision, the Supreme Court announced that the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments do not prohibit the introduction into evidence of a probationer's admissions to his or her probation officer in the probationer's subsequent murder prosecution.

The present case came to the Supreme Court's attention when the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that a probationer's statements made to his probation officer could be admitted at his trial for a rape and murder committed in 1974.

In 1980, the defendant-appellant pleaded guilty to an unrelated charge and received a suspended sentence and three years probation. Under the terms of the probation, he was required to participate in a treatment program for sexual offenders, to report to his probation officer regularly and to "be truthful with the probation officer in all matters."

While in the treatment program he confessed to the 1974 rape and murder. That information was communicated to his probation officer who, after confronting the him, procured an arrest and detention order. The grand jury

handed down an indictment and the trial followed.

At the trial, the defendant sought to suppress the admission. The Supreme Court, in a majority opinion authored by Justice White, ultimately concluded that the defendant was not entitled to Miranda warnings in the probationer-probation officer context.

In addition, the majority of the Court held that where, as here, the defendant failed to invoke his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, he was not entitled to have the confession suppressed.

This ruling was based upon the fact that the probation conferences are inherently different than an arrest situation, where the Fifth Amendment is designed to prevent the mental coercion of a suspect.

The majority further concluded that since the defendant-appellant's disclosures were not compelled, he could not successfully invoke the self-incrimination privilege to prevent the information he volunteered to his probation officer from being used against him in a criminal prosecution.

The decision leaves unclear what the outcome might have been had a similarly situated appellant properly invoked the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

(Minnesota v. Murphy, No. 82-827 decision announced February 22, 1984.)

Burden's Beat...

News from crime labs

Continued from Page 9

technicians made up a biological profile that fit only two percent of the population. As a result, several suspects were eliminated from consideration. Later, a burglary suspect's blood was typed routinely while he was being treated for injuries, and his blood was found to match the profile. The genetic match was given a probable cause, and a search warrant was issued. Said Bashinski, "When police searched the suspect's house, they found additional evidence — clothing and shoes belonging to the victims, for example — linking the suspect to the multiple rapes."

Much of the recent blood research began with very sophisticated and costly equipment, but newer means have been developed that are within the capabilities of most crime labs. However, some equipment used for chemical testing of evidence, like the gas chromatograph and the mass spectrometer, may cost \$250,000 — well beyond the budgets of all but the largest crime labs. Thus, most local police departments will have to continue to rely on the FBI and larger state crime labs for analyses requiring sophisticated equipment.

The National Institute of Justice is supporting efforts to improve the quality of crime labs, according to Joseph Kochanski, acting director of NIJ's Police Division. He said that the NIJ has aided in the development of a forensic sciences certification program and proficiency testing for the nation's 240 crime labs. Work on the standards is being done by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the Forensic Sciences Foundation.

With improved quality control and steady advances in forensics, it is inevitable that crime labs will have a growing role in criminal investigations. As Joseph Kochanski and Mary Gibbons Graham wrote in NIJ Reports, "The reality of forensic science may never completely equal the matchless skills of the fictional Quincy. But in this decade, we can expect research to increasingly narrow the pool of people from which a suspect can be identified — from the thousands down to the hundreds and the tens, and perhaps ultimately to a single individual."

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

Interview: DC's Ed Spurlock

Continued from Page 16

sometimes street language might leave a question. For instance, if you say, "Yeah, I offed this stuff the other day." Now, it's according to who you're saying it to and how it went down, but on two occasions I have refused to arrest the suspect in cases like this, because the officer did not make it clear about the stuff.

We enter no gray areas; that quote is not correct. We operate into areas because our job is to get this person with a good, legal charge that will stand up in court. It would be a waste of my time if I get him on a cheap charge that won't hold up in court. Sometimes you don't have much of a choice. If he's got dope and you see it, and the dope doesn't field-test out properly, I make no excuses for that. Or he's got a gun and you find out the gun will not test-fire. Those are the kind that any policeman will run into. But we do not — and again, I have an official with my officers when they're doing their work. This official is not riding around, monitoring the radio or at the station while the troops are out work-

'You can't work eight hours and go home. You have to change your shifts the way the suspect does.'



ing in the field. My official is with them, and I have not had any problems. We've killed seven people since December, I think, department-wide. None of those people work for me. None of my command has shot anyone during that time.

LEN: Has anyone that your unit has arrested ever successfully employed entrapment as a defense?

SPURLOCK: Several of them have, and none of them have ever gotten past motions. Very few would ever even attempt to do it, because the conversations are recorded so explicitly. You see, we have a rule that once you start recording, you must record everything. So we encourage that all the statements be recorded. Now, sometimes it can't be. Sometimes we have so many operations going on. And we're not property-inclined; we feel that going after fences is just a natural sequence in a case. If we lock up a burglar and he tells us in his interrogation that he sold the stolen materials to a service station, I think I would be remiss in my duties if I didn't follow it up, and there would be a lot lost if I referred it to anyone. So we just simply go on with it to a natural conclusion, which is very easy under the existing laws today. So, in effect, we have gotten into another area outside of Part I crimes, and we also target people for guns, because of the obvious violent nature.

LEN: Does it take a particular type of police officer to make an effective member of the ROP unit? What kind of qualities do you wind up looking for in selecting your people?

SPURLOCK: First of all, I take my original people, who we have shaken down and whose judgment I trust. What I need is somebody that's versatile enough to fit in the unit. The versatility is what makes us important. I don't necessarily need investigators, however some of their qualities is a necessity. I don't necessarily need the uniforms, however some of that I need. None of my people work in uniforms, and it takes me a while to get them so they don't look like old-clothes officers. You can take my people to a precinct where they have an old-clothes team, and you will see that they look different. I can't really explain it in words or describe it in adjectives, but they do look different. They don't come off as if they're officers, and if one does, then normally he isn't very effective. He's got to be loyal. If his heart's not in the right place, and in synch with his head, he's not going to last long.

LEN: The ROP was set up as a six-month experiment. Does the fact that it's still around mean that

you're a permanent part of the department?

SPURLOCK: No, not really. What's happened is, we found that the administrative rules — and I don't really want to say this — but some of the requirements of a normal unit I can't live with, in a way. Let me explain. I pick the best, and if I went by the rules, I would pick from the applicants and it would be more formalized. Now how do I judge if a man is loyal, if his heart and head are in synch at any given time? How do I do that? I can't put that in writing. So if I don't like a guy because of those reasons, then I can't take him. I can't use the normal system to fill my ranks. If I do, I have to take that person. So staying a project, in a sense, has kept us on our toes, has kept us really going at a high rate, and is probably very beneficial.

Another thing is, in order to remove someone from their assignment, under Civil Service rules, normally you have to justify it in writing. I'm not required to do so. It's not an assignment; it's only a detail. Therefore, I don't have to put up with the petty stuff that normal people have to put up with. If a man comes in late, and I can't get him to come across, I just tell him to get his uniforms ready and go back to the precinct, effective sundown Sunday. He has no appeal, he has no recourse. However, we've never had a problem; not a one.

LEN: Have you had any problems with burnout?

SPURLOCK: The burnout rate is relatively high for the quality of people that I have. You see, when you're oriented toward a target, an individual suspect, you have to go when he goes. You can't work eight hours and go home. And you have to change your shifts according to the way the suspect does. So you have a heck of a time maintaining a family life. The family problem is the biggest problem that I have. I lose some of my best people because of that. One of the other negative elements is that most of our people plead guilty, so there's no court time for them. So a lot of them in that first year lost two, three, four thousand dollars in income.

LEN: Do the people that you're targeting have a general sense of who's who in the unit after some 19 months?

SPURLOCK: No, the rotation has been relatively good. We've gotten new faces. We rotate the cars systematically, we get them painted, get them changed around. My so-called "Star Fleet," enough of 'em have been changed around so they don't really know who we are. And we change the targets around. The squads might work on one target this time, and then, due to the fact that person knows all the members of that squad, they'll be targeted by another squad.

We've had probably 30 or 40 people that we've arrested more than five times in this operation. Repeat offenders are repeat offenders; that's just what they do. They continue to repeat.

LEN: So really there is no finish line to this. It's more a case of making life as miserable for the repeat offender as you possibly can, within the bounds of legality.

SPURLOCK: Well, I apply reason first before you get to legality. Usually that's a better judge. If you're not reasonable in what you do, nobody's going to buy it, whether it's legal or it's illegal. But we've never had any specific charges, we've never had a specific complaint. Matter of fact, someone told me they were listening to TV here in Washington the other morning, and they heard several people from the ACLU say, "Well, you should do it the way the ROP unit does it in D.C., and this way you won't get any complaints." I couldn't believe that, but the person telling me that was a member of the press.

LEN: So that's perhaps one of the nicest compliments you could have gotten.

SPURLOCK: I don't think it was intended that way, but I was amazed at it.

Teaching Positions. Grambling State University in Louisiana has three faculty vacancies in its Department of Criminal Justice, beginning fall 1984. The three positions will be at the instructor, assistant professor and associate professor level.

Requirements include an earned doctorate in criminal justice or a related field. Teaching experience at the university level, a proven record of research and or practical experience in the criminal justice field is desirable. An ABD or JD with experience, a record of scholarly research and significant progress on the dissertation will be considered.

All three positions involve a graduate and or undergraduate teaching load. Positions operate under a nine-month contract, with an opportunity for summer teaching. Salary is competitive, based on qualifications and experience.

To apply, send complete resume, copy of transcripts and three letters of recommendation, before April 30, 1984, to: P. Ray Kedia, Chairman, Screening Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, P.O. Drawer J, Grambling, LA 71245.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range is \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to

start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA 98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

Bilingual Police Officers. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270.

Police Officers. The Metro-Dade Police Department in Miami, Fla., is seeking 250 new officers. Qualifications include age 19 or over with high school diploma or GED, weight proportionate to height, vision 20/100 correctable to 20/30, and possess a valid driver's license. Applicant must be in good health and must pass a written test, physical examination, psychological and background investigation.

Salary range is \$18,314 to \$23,600, plus educational incentive money. Department provides uniform, equipment and health

and life insurance. Retirement paid by department.

For further details, write: Metro-Dade Police Department, Recruitment Section, 1390 N.W. 14th Avenue, Miami, FL 33125.

Police Officers. The Orlando, Fla., Police Department is seeking recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19 years of age and a U.S. citizen; possess high school or the equivalent, and have eyesight of at least 20/70. All applicants must pass background investigation, timed run, and written, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. Applicants are notified of hiring within two months of application.

Salary range is \$15,221 to \$19,658, along with additional educational incentive monies. Excellent benefits and pension plan are provided, along with uniforms, equipment and life/health insurance.

Send all inquiries to: Orlando Police Department, Recruitment Section, P.O. Box 913, Orlando FL 32802. Telephone: (305) 849-2473 or toll-free in Florida only, (800) 432-5702.

Faculty Positions. The University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh has two tenure-track positions in its criminal justice program. The program has approximately 250 undergraduate majors.

The first position is for a senior person with long-standing experience, credentials and publications in criminal justice. A Ph.D. in a relevant discipline is required. Appointment will be at the associate professor level.

The second position, at the assistant professor level, requires an individual with a Ph.D. in criminal justice.

For both positions, the university is seeking individuals with a mix of competencies to cover such areas as law enforcement, police administration, police community relations, criminal justice

policy analysis, correctional administration, criminal justice planning and methodology, public sector management information systems and related courses in criminal justice and public administration.

The positions are pending expected budgetary approval. Salary for both spots is competitive. To apply, send letter of application, vita, transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Willard E. Smith, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901. Closing date for applications is April 6, 1984.

Federal Protective Officers. The General Services Administration has career service positions available for Federal Protective Officers.

Applicants will start at a GS-4 grade, with promotion potential to GS-5 within one year (\$12,367 to \$13,837 per year). Two years of general work experience or an educational equivalent is required.

A written exam will be given on the first Monday of each month at the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For further information, contact the GSA at (202) 472-1390.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Bemidji State University in Minnesota has an anticipated vacancy for a tenure-track probationary assistant or associate professor of criminal justice, to begin August 28, 1984.

The position involves teaching core courses in the criminal justice curriculum, such as Human Relations in Criminal Justice, Retail and Industrial Security, Criminal Investigation, and Police Administration and Organization. Additionally, the position involves internship supervision and may involve program coordination. Student advising and participation in university and community service activities are expected.

A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a closely related discipline, and experience in public law enforcement are preferred. A person with a related master's degree and ABD with professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Initial rank and salary

(\$19,048 to \$33,432) will be based on qualifications and experience.

To apply, send letter of application, resume, official transcripts from all colleges or universities attended, and three letters of reference (sent directly by referers) to: Dr. Lewis J. Downing, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601. Deadline is April 15, 1984.

Training Director. The Department of Criminal Justice at Northern Michigan University is seeking an individual to head its Criminal Justice Training Center program.

The position involves providing leadership for Regional Police Training Academy, in-service programs in law enforcement, corrections and security; coordinating law enforcement certification "TRACK" program within bachelor's degree curriculum meeting MLEOTC requirements; and teaching undergraduate courses in corrections, law enforcement or security as required.

Applicants must have a master's degree in criminal justice or a related field, and a minimum of five years' relevant professional experience in corrections, security or law enforcement. Prior teaching or training experience is desirable. Salary and rank are negotiable and competitive. Starting date is August 15, 1984.

To apply, send thoughtful letter of application and detailed resume before April 22 to: Robert W. Barrington, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, Northern Michigan University, 323 Carey Hall, Marquette, MI 49855. Phone inquiries are welcomed; call (906) 227-2660 between 9:00 A.M. and 12 Noon.

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Princeton Educational Research Institute,
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Princeton, NJ 08540.
Phone: (201) 821-8444.

ANTICIPATED FACULTY VACANCY

Criminal Justice Department

September, 1984

This is a full-time tenure track position. Teaching assignments will include Introduction to Criminal Justice, Introduction to Correction, and Juvenile Justice.

A Master's Degree in Criminal Justice or related areas is preferred. Background in microprocessor is required. Candidate should have a combination of four years experience in: law enforcement, practice of criminal law, juvenile probation, parole, or corrections. The salary range is \$18,000 - \$21,500. This is a 10-month position.

Send letter of application, resume, three letters of recommendation and official transcripts to Donald C. Nickason, Director of Personnel. The closing date is April 30, 1984.

Monroe Community College
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Upcoming Events

APRIL

16-17. **New Wireless Protection Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in New Orleans, La. Fee: \$350.

16-18. **Robbery and Investigation Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$275.

16-20. **Management Training.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

16-20. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Tuition: \$300.

16-27. **Managing Small- and Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

17. **Handgun Retention.** Presented by The Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$50.

17-27. **Crime Scene Search.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

18. **Drunk Driving Enforcement.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

18. **Drug Abuse Enforcement, Law and Procedure.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

18-19. **Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in New Orleans, La. Fee: \$350.

18-19. **Bombs and Terrorism.** Presented by the Rockland Community College Criminal Justice Institute. Tuition: \$125.

19. **Neck Restraints.** Presented by The Milwaukee Technical College. Fee: \$50.

19-20. **Media Relations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. Fee: \$150.

23. **Criminal Law and Procedure Update.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

23-24. **Report Writing for Law Enforcement Personnel.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

23-25. **Managing the Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$275.

23-27. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$450. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

23-27. **Police Composite Artists Training Course.** Presented by the Colorado State University.

23-May 4. **Advanced Traffic Accident In-**

vestigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

23-May 11. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

24. **Prevention of Suicide Within Municipal/State Lockups.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

24. **Courtroom Testimony.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

28-29. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Pittsburgh. Fee: \$65.

29-May 2. **Models for Management.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$500.

30-May 4. **Police Budget Preparation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

30-May 4. **Level I Shotgun.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$450. To be held in Palm Beach County, Fla.

30-May 11. **Expanding Potential Through Excellence in Training.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University.

30-May 25. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

MAY

1-3. **Burglary Reduction.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

2-4. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

6-7. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Fee: \$65.

7-8. **Hostage and Kidnap: Tactics & Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

7-11. **Shotgun Instructor Certification.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450. To be held in Palm Beach County, Fla.

7-11. **Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

7-18. **Middle Management (Police).** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150.

7-18. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.

7-July 13. **Promotion Preparation System.**

Presented by Police Officers Training Service.

9-June 13. **Writing Skills for Law Enforcement.** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$35.

10. **Use of Force.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

10-12. **Teller Security Training.** Presented by Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center.

13-19. **Providing Protective Services (VIP Protection).** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$1,895.

14-17. **Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

14-18. **Rape Investigation.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

14-18. **Workshop for the Police Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

14-18. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.

14-18. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Denver, Colo.

14-25. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

14-25. **80-Hour Crime Prevention Officers Training Program.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

16-17. **Psychological Screening for Entry-Level Police Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

16-17. **Drug Raid Planning & Execution Techniques.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

17-18. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$65.

21-22. **Police Discipline Workshop.** Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$150.

21-24. **Latent Finger Prints.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.

21-24. **Bomb Threat Response.** Presented by Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$550.

21-25. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Salt Lake City, Ut.

25. **Spanish for Police Officers.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

28-30. **Handgun Retention Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$225. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

28-June 1. **Interview and Interrogation.** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

28-June 1. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450. To be held in Palm Beach County, Fla.

28-June 1. **Defensive Tactics I.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$375. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

28-June 1. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

31-June 1. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$65.

JUNE

1. **Drunk Driving Enforcement.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

4-5. **Electronic Spying and Countermeasures.** Presented by Ross Engineering Associates.

4-5. **Child Abuse & Neglect.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

6-8. **Officer Survival.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.

7-8. **Rape Victimology.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

7-11. **Tenth National PSDI Training Seminar.** Presented by the Justice System Training Association. To be held in Indianapolis, Ind.

11-12. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Little Rock, Ar. Fee: \$65.

11-13. **Introduction to Microcomputer for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management (IPTM). Fee: \$395.

11-15. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Tuition: \$295.

11-15. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Tuition: \$300.

11-15. **Police Internal Review Operations.** Presented by Organized Crime Institute.

13. **Domestic Violence.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

13-15. **Hostage Negotiation and Recovery.** Presented by Frank A. Bolz Associates Inc. Fee: \$295.

16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Highwood, Ill. Fee: \$65.

18-21. **Latent Finger Prints — From Crime Scene to Courtroom.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.

18-22. **Crime Prevention Training for Older Persons.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration.

20. **Use of Roadblocks.** Presented by the

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

20-21. **Crisis Intervention.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

20-22. **Kidnap and Extortion Investigation, Police and Corporate Security Interaction.** Presented by Frank A. Bolz Associates. Fee: \$295.

25-28. **Chemical Agents: Administration and Tactical Orientation.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.

25-29. **VIP Protective Operations.** Presented by Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$645.

26. **Stress Awareness.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

27-28. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Syracuse, N.Y. Fee: \$65.

The Main Event

That's the kind of impact you want your next conference or workshop to have with your intended audience, right? Then don't miss out on an opportunity to get the word to a first-rate group of criminal justice professionals — the readers of Law Enforcement News.

There's only one way to do that, and that's in the Upcoming Events section of each issue of LEN.

To insure that you're reaching everyone you can, send pertinent information to: Upcoming Events, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Please allow enough lead time for all listings.



Come to the Explorer Conference!

The 1984 Law Enforcement Explorer Conference will be part of the National Exploring Conference to be held August 6-11 at Ohio State University.

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For more information contact:
Exploring Division
Boy Scouts of America
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
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Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. ASET Suite, Executive Office Building, 825 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Colorado State University, Department of Conferences and Institutes, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Tel.: (303) 491-6222.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Frank A. Bolz Associates, Inc. 320 East 34th Street, Suite 1C, New York, NY 10016.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Justice System Training Association,

Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Tel.: (414) 731-8893.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police International Ltd., 7297-D Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Southold, N.Y. 11971. Tel.: (516) 765-5472.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates,

North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288.

Rockland Community College, Criminal Justice Institute 145 College Road, Suffern, NY 10901.

Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710.

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Mass. 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155.

Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin, Richmond, VA 23284. Tel.: (804) 257-1850.

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Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 6

March 26, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019



ROP-ing the repeat offender:

An interview with Capt. Ed Spurlock of Washington, D.C.'s, Repeat Offender Project. **On Page 11.**

Also in this issue:

Customs Service budget projects more computers, fewer people.....	1	Supreme Court Briefs: Going after the goods, if not the offender.....	9
White police officers in Birmingham have a friend at the Justice Department.....	3	Forum: Pitthy views of crime rates and the 'good-faith' exception.....	10

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